SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1877.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27

Hill, Capt, Bengal R E, on duty, from England.
Roome, Co', Bombay 5th Regt N I, to appear before a Me'l Board, from ——.
Wace, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, from——.
Machran, Col, Bengal Dy Comsy Genl, from sick leave, from England.
Pilkington, Lieut, Bombay R E, on duty, from England.
Mackenzie, Major, Bengal Staff C rps, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Reeves, Major, Bombay Pol Dept, on duty, to Goondul.
Morton, Surg Major, Bombay 2nd Belooch Regt, to join, to Kurrachee.

JANUARY 29.

Pilkington, Lieut, Bombay R E, on duty, to Rajkot.
Hill, Capt, Bengal R E, on duty, to Calcutta.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, January 27.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr H B Goad, Dist Supt of Police, Moradabad, one year's furlough in India, with effect from the 6th Jan 1877.

Mr G C Smyth, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Bareilly, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Moradabad, during the absence of Mr Goad, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W Moore, Mag and Collr of Bareilly, one year's furlough to Europe, together with the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from the 15th April, 1877.

The Revd D P Williams, Chaplain of Landour, who returned from furlough on the 3rd Nov 1876, the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr R H Story, Asst Comsr, officiated as Depy Comsr, Jhansi Dist, from 6th to 8th Dec, 1876, both days inclusive.

From 7th Dec, 1876, the date on which Mr F E Elliot returned from leave—Mr G S D Dale, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; and Mr J Kennedy, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

The Services of Mr H S Barnes, Asst Mag and Collr Moradabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Financial Dept, with effect from the 14th Dec, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Dodd, Offg Professor of History and Philosophy, Muir Central College, Allahabad, leave on medical certificate to Europe for twenty months, with effect from the 8th Jan, 1877, together with usual subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Asst Apothecary H Watson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to the charge of the Civil Hospital at Allahabad, with effect from the 13th of Dec, 1876.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr W P Richardson, temporary Exe Engr, 3rd grade, is granted furlough on private affairs for 18 months under sections 10 and 13 of the new Absentee Rules.

Mr Richardson is also granted the usual subsidiary leave.

The services of Mr N A Graydon, Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary), are by order of the Supreme Govt placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, in the P W Dept (Irrigation), for employment on famine relief works in that presidency.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, January 24.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr A C Brett, C S, is allowed furlough for a period of one year, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1877, and is also allowed the usual subsidiary leave.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India is pleased to grant an extension of leave for five months to Mr J Scobell Armstrong, C S.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India is pleased to grant to Mr W K Clementson, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, an extension of leave for a period of three months on medical certificate.

The services of Lt P A Buckland, Extra Aide de-Camp to the Hon Sir Richard Temple, Bart, KCSI, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Medl Dept, with effect from this date.

Mr G L T Harris, Offg Additional and Joint-Sessions Judge of all the districts in the Dacca Divn, is allowed leave for five days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted in orders, dated the 29th ultimo.

Mr C A Soppitt, who was appointed, under the orders, of the 10th inst, to act as an Asst Supt of Police, is posted to Burdwan.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India is pleased to grant to Mr J Masters, Dist Supt of Police, an extension of leave for a period of six months on medical certificate.

Mr Hugh Lloyd James, Dist Supt of Police, Pubna, reported his departure from India on the 29th Dec 1876.

Mr F A Dawson, Asst Supt of Police, Cuttack, is transferred to Pooree

Surgn-Maj J G Pilcher, who was, under orders of the 8th inst, appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Howrah is appointed also to act as Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta as a temporary measure.

Surgn W H Gregg, Offg Civil Surgn, Jessore, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Hooghly during the absence, on duty, of Dr H B Purves, or until further orders.

The following transfers of officers in the Forest Dept are sanctioned:—

Mr W Jacob, Depy Consvr, from the Soonderbuns Divn to the Palamow Divn.

Mr G A Richardson, Asst Consvr, from the Palamow Divn to to the charge of the Soonderbuns Divn.

Mr H H Davis, Asst Consvr, from the temporary charge of the Soonderbuns Divn to the Chittagong Divn.

Mr E G Chester will remain attached to the Chittagong Divn until further orders.

Mr G A Richardson is promoted from the 3rd to the second grade of Asst Consvrs of Forests, with effect from the 15th Jan 1877.

In supersession of the orders of the 29th Nov 1876, Mr E Fuchs is promoted from the third to the second grade of Asst Consvrs, with effect from the 13th Oct 1876.

Mr J Harrison is appointed to be Asst Collr of Customs and Asst Consvr of the Port of Chittagong, vice Mr J Pearson, deceased.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, January 23.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Bickle, Principal of the Govt Normal School, Madras, has been granted an extension of three months' furlough by H M's Secy of State for India.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt C J T Whitlock, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Cuddapah, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, under Rule 1 of Sec 24 of the Civil Leave Code, to appear before a Medical Board at Madras.

Capt George Henry Tillard, Asst Supt of Police, Nellore, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Cuddapah, during the absence of Capt H W Blair on other duty or until further orders.

Mr A G Thomas, Sub-Registrar of Taliparamba in the Dist of Tellicherry to be Sub-Registrar of Ponany in the Dist of Calicut

Maj R A Walters, Supt of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, arrived at Madras on the 14th inst on return from furlough.

Mr P O' Sullivan assumed charge of the office of Advocate-General, Madras, from the Hon H S Cunningham in the afternoon of the 19th inst.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 21, XXIV and XXV Victoria, Cap. 67, or The Indian Council's Act, 1861, His Grace the Govr has been pleased to appoint Mr. Patrick O'Sullivan, Actg Advocate-General, to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations only.

Under the provisions of Sec 29, XXIV and XXV Victoria, Cap. 67, or The Indian Councils' Act, 1861, His Grace the Govr has been pleased to reappoint the Hon James George Coleman to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St George for making Laws and Regulations only.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Rev the Bishop has granted the Rev W Weston Elwes, Domestic Chaplain, privilege leave for thirty days, from or after the 7th Feb.

The Rev W A Liston, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, privilege leave for three months, under Sec 12, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code.

The Rt Rev the Bishop has appointed the Rev Walter Wace, B A, to act as his Domestic Chaplain during the absence of the Rev W Weston Elwes on leave.

The Rev D W Kidd to act as Chaplain of Vizagapatam, and to hold charge of the Chaplaincy of Vizianagram.

The Rev J W Wynch, M A, Actg Chaplain at Trichinopoly, to be Chaplain of Coimbatore; and to hold charge of the Chaplaincy of Calicut during the absence of the Rev W. Wace on other duty or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C J Crosthwaite, Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Bellary, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days.

The leave for one month granted to Mr. Crosthwaite in the Gazette of the 2nd inst is converted under Sec 35, Civil Leave Code, into thirty days' subsidiary leave.

Mr T J Maltby, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Godavery Dist furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr J H Garstin, Actg Secy to Govt, Revenue Dept, delivered over charge of the office to the Hon D F Carmichael in the forenoon of the 18th inst.

Mr W S Foster, Collr and Mag of Godavery, assumed charge of the Dist from Mr J Kelsall, the Actg Sub Collr in charge, on the 15th inst.

Mr J F Price, Actg Collr and Mag of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the Dist from Mr J R Daniel, the Actg Collr, on the forenoon of the 11th inst.

Mr J H Garstin, Collr of South Arcot, to be an Additional Secy to Government in the Revenue Dept as a temporary measure.

Mr J W Johnston to be Special Depy Collr and Mag, Cuddapah, as a temporary arrangement, to join on being relieved of the charge of the Salem Jail.

Capt C J B Harris, to be employed on special duty in North Arcot in connection with relief works, to join on being relieved of the charge of the Vellore Jail.

Mr H S Taylor Asst Engr, 2nd grade, took charge of the Ellore Range from Mr J Mahony, Overseer, 1st grade, on the forenoon of the 11th Jan 1877.

Mr A D Maclean, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Cuddapah on the 21st Nov 1876, and was posted to the Madanapully Range for duty on Famine Relief Works.

Mr J T Walch, MICE, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, having reported his arrival from furlough on the morning of the 17th Jan is posted to the Godavery Dist.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj H A T Nepean, S C, Offg Wing Commander, 15th Regt N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and two days, and on medical certificate for eleven months and twenty-eight days, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras.

The undermentioned Officer has reported return from Europe:

Capt J W Swifte, S C, Wing Officer 27th Regt N I, arrived at Bombay on the 12th Jan 1877.

Gunner William Carter, of the D Baty 9th Bgde, R A, is permitted to reside and draw pay at Secunderabad, pending the decision of the Comissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension.

Lt-Col W G Morris, Cavalry, Dist Supt of Police, Central Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Maj G S B Hewetson, S C, Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl and Lt (Bt-Capt) V L Mathias, S C, Wing Officer 39th Regt N I, arrived at Bombay on the 11th Jan 1877.

Maj R Houghton, S C, Supt, British Burmah, arrived at Madras on the 16th 1877.

The following alteration of rank and promotion are made in the Ordance Dept.—

Offg Sub-Conductor George Dempster, to take rank from 1st Oct 1876, vice Sub-Conductor W P Carson, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Offg Sub-Conductor Patrick McKenna to take rank from 15th Oct 1876, vice Sub-Conductor Green ill, promoted.

Store-Serjt William Riley, to officiate as Sub Conductor from the 19th Oct 1876, vice Sub Conductor McMillan, remanded to regimental duty.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H Ms approval:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels, having completed 26 years' service:—

Majors—Thomas Wakefield, from the 11th Jan 1877; Seafield Falkland Murray Treasure Grant, Henry Seymour Robinson, William Moore Lane and Thomas Boone Everest Tenant from the 20th Jan 1877.

To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service.

Captain—George Augustus Strover, and William Venture, from the 20th Jan 1877.

Maj C J Stuart, S C, Depy Director of Revenue Settlement is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868 with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

This cancels G O G No 600, dated 4th Oct 1876.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe:—

The services of Lt B Poulter, of the Rl Engrs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Dept.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Capt G H Tillard, S C, Asst Supdt of Police, Nellore, arrived at Madras on the 16th Jan 1877.

Capt (Brevet-Maj) W S Macleod, S C, Supdt, Central Jail, Vellore, arrived at Madras on the 17th Jan 1877.

Surgn J H Ritchie, Indian Medl Dept, arrived at Bombay on the 10th Jany 1877.

Capt R C Evanson, S C, Asst Comr, British Burmah, arrived at Madras on the 17th Jany 1877.

Lt Col H C Menzies, S C, Asst Comsr and Inspr Genl of Registration, Hyderabad Assigned Dist and Major R A Walters, S C, Supt, Central Jail, arrived at Bombay on the 18th Jany 1877. at Trichinopoly.

Capt E Austin, S C Wing Officer 19th Regt N I, and Lt C W Walker, S C, arrived at Mdras on the 20th Jany 1877.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Maj John Ewing, S C, Asst Qr Mr-Genl, to officiate as Depy Qr-Mr-Genl during the absence on furlough of Lt-Col D Scott, or until further orders.

The following Officer is promoted to the rank of Capt by Brevet, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt Charles Warren Walker, from the 31st Jan 1877.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept from the 16th Jan 1877, or from the date on which Lt and Asst Comsy J Fox delivers over charge of the depot of Trichinopoly.

Lt and Depy Asst Comsy Thomas Hanley to officiate as Asst Comsy, and Supernumerary Conductor Joseph Castello to officiate as Depy Asst Comsy, vice Fox on medical certificate, until further orders

Conductor George Ramsbottom to officiate as Depy Asst Comsy, vice Costello on other duty, or until further orders.

Sub-Conductor Henry William Dunlop, to officiate as Conductor, and Store Serjt Daniel Hamsworth to officiate as Sub-Conductor, vice Ramsbottom, promoted, or until further orders.

Offg Sub Conductor Charles Floate to be Sub-Conductor from the 1st Oct 1876, vice Stephen on promoted.

Lt-Col B H Magrath, S C, Asst Comsy-Genl, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years' under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave embarking from Bombay or Madras.

Maj W S Macleod, S C, Supt Central Jail, Vellore, is granted 15 days' subsidiary leave on return from furlough.

Surgn Maj J Houston, M D, Indian Medl Dept, Surgn to the Mysore Commission, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay, or Madras.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 15th January* 1876.)

Col C Herbert, S C, late in civil employ, is, with the sanction of the C-in-C of the Bombay Army, directed to do general duty at Nusseerabad, as a temporary measure, pending the grant of furlough to that officer.

Lt A H Whitehorne, G Battery 11th Bgde R A is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Mhow and join E Battery C Bdge R H A to which he has been appointed.

Under Clause VII, para 160,, Sec V, Part II of the Transport Regulations

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Oudh Division Order, dated the 21st Dec 1876, appointing Maj E H E Kauntze, 3rd Sqdn Officer, 6th B L Cavy to act as Depy Judge Advocate to a general court martial at Fyzabad.

Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 29th Dec 1876, making the following appointments for a detachments of time expired men proceeding to Bombay on the 2nd Jan 1877.

Maj C J C Roberts, 2 9th Foot, to command.

Lt E Allfrey, 1-17th Foot, to act as Adjt and Qr Mr.

Presidency District Order, dated the 19th Dec 1876, directing Col F J Davies, Bl Infy, reverted to military duty, to do general duty at Barrackpore, from the 1st idem.

Peshawar District Order, dated 3rd Jan 1877, notifying that Hospital Apprentice J Goldsmith, acted as Asst Apothecary in subordinate medical charge of No 4 Baty 13th Bgde R A, from the 8th to the 27th Dec 1876, both days inclusive.

Cherat Station Order, dated the 27th Nov 1876, appointing Lt W Boxwell, 51st Foot, Station Staff Officer.

Dum Dum Station Order, dated the 28th Dec 1876, appointing Lt and Actg Adjt W L Mansel, 80th Foot, Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt Brougham, proceeded to England, on sick leave.

2 12th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 29th Dec 1876, appointing Lt C Kennedy, Asst Instructor of Musketry, from the 1st Jany 1877 inclusive.

1-17th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 29th Oct 1876, appointing

Lt W S D Liardet, Adjt and Qr Mr to the half Battalion at Rawal Pindee.

40th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 28th Dec 1876, appointing Lt W L Mansel to officiate as Adjt, during the absence on sick leave of Lt J Brougham.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 16th January* 1877.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Brigade Staff.—Maj C R Cock, Station Staff Officer, Jhelum, to officiate as Brde Maj, at Mooltan, during the absence on furlough of Maj Irvine, or until further orders.

2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.—Lt Charles Hope, to be Instructor of Musketry vice Okeden resigned, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 5th Jan 1877.

92nd Foot—Lt Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, to be Adjt, vice Oxley promoted, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 31st Dec 1876.

Convalescent Depots—Landour—Surgn Maj J Hendley, 1st Batn 18th Foot, have medical charge, with effect from the 1st March 1877, vice Fraser, whose term of appointment has expired.

Darjeeling—Surgn Maj S B Roe, M B, 92nd Foot, to have medical charge with effect from the 1st March 1877, vice Watts, whose term of appointment has expired.

Dalhousie—Surgn Maj W R Steuart, R A, to have medical, charge, with effect from the 1st March, 1877, vice Davis, whose term of appointment has expired.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

Royal Artillery—Lt Col A A Bayly, to be Col from the 13th Dec 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Bt Maj J F Trydell, 51st Foot, is to be removed from the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regtl Depot, published in G O C C of the 5th Oct 1876, page 510.

Lt W P Graves, R A, is directed to proceed from Delhi to Ferozepore and join No 5 Batty 13th Bgde to which he belongs.

Under Clause VII, para. 160, Sec V, Part II of the Transport Regulations.

The leave granted to Surgn W Duncan, M. B., 10th N I in G O C C 1st Dec 1876, p. 592, will have effect from the 15th Dec 876 to the 14th Jan 1877, instead of the dates therein notified.

Vety Surgn C Clayton, R A, is directed to proceed from Delhi to Ferozepore, for duty with the R A.

Under Clause VII, para 160, Sec V, Part II of the Transport Regulations.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the "Lower Standard" in Hindoostani.

Lt J Bent, 4,21st R A ; Driver W Lilles, E 19th R A ; Sub Lt J H H Ansley, 1-14th Foot ; J W Thruston, 1-14th Foot ; Private H Prescott, 1-14th Foot ; J Callaghan, 1-14th Foot ; J Walsh, 1-14th Foot ; J McHugh, 1-14th Foot ; R Bird, 1-14th Foot ; Surgn Maj G C Gribbon, M B, 1-25th Foot ; and Private J Ryan, 1-25th Foot.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 18th January* 1877.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt M Armstrong to retain his appointment of 2nd Sqdn Subn on promotion, dated 23rd Nov 1876.

11th Bengal Lancers.—Lt S B Beatson, 1-17th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be officiating 2nd Sqdn Subn on probation, dated 31st Dec 1876

34th Native Infantry—Captain E S Cook, to retain the appointment of Qrmr on promotion, dated 12th Nov 1876.

42nd Native Infantry—Capt A K Abbott, to retain the appointment to Adjt on promotion, dated 21st Dec 1876

2nd Goorkhas—Sub-Lt E A Travers, 1-25th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation.

3rd Goorkhas—Captain E D Smith, 2nd Wing Subn to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Hughes permitted to resigns the Service, dated 16th Nov 1876.

Lt C Pulley, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, to be 2nd Wing Subn, vice Smith, dated 16th Nov 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Lt Col H L Balfour, 11th Bgde R A, is directed to proceed to England, and on an arrival will report himself to the Depy Adjt Genl, R A, Horse Guards.

Under Clause III para 160, Sectn V, Part II on the Transport Regulations.

With reference to G, O C C dated 28th June 1876, page 285, Lt T G Barclay, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment of officiating 2nd Wing Subn 25th N I and will revert to Regt duty with his own corps, the 66th Foot.

Lt W H E Dobie, R A, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore, to Attock and join No. 3 Batty 13th Bgde, to which he belongs.

Under Clause VII, para. 160, Sec V, Part II of the Transport Regulations.

Under instructions from H R H the Field Marshal Comdg in-C, Depy Surgn Genl T Crawford, M. D , Sirhind Circle, is directed to proceed to England for the purpose of taking up the appointment of Principal Medical Officer in Ireland.

Under instructions from H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, Surgn Maj A H Fraser, in Medical Charge, Landour Convalescent Depot, is directed to proceed to Rangoon, to take up his administrative appointment in Burmah

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed as the Lower Standard in Indoostani on the 8th Jan 1877 :—

Capt C B Wickham, R H A ; Qrmr W Leetch 4th Hussars ; Lt C D Cave, 1-2th Foot ; Maj H J Hallowes, 2-15th Foot, Director of Gymnasia ; Sub-Lt G E Chambers, 81st Foot ; Private John Dunne, 81st Foot ; Michael Tattan, 81st Foot ; Surg Martin Larkin, R Fusrs ; and Surgn Maj W Temple, M B V C, A M D.

The following orders are confirmed :—

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated 18th Dec 1876, making the following appointments consequent on the departure on furlough of Maj E H C Simpson :—

Maj F P W Freeman, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officate as 2nd Sqdn Officer.

Capt D Adamson, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer.

Capt C E Harenc, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn.

Lt H C Lamb, attached, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 11th Dec 1876, consequent on Maj T C Graham, having proceeded on subsidiary leave, with effect from the 10th idem :—

Capt H C Creak, 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt J L Ferris, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer.

Lt E F J de C Rennick, Offg 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer.

Lt E H H Monstresser, Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to be Offg 1st Wing Subn on probation.

19th Bengal Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 19th Dec 1876, re-appointing Maj A G Owen, 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command on rejoining from leave with effect from the 16th Oct last.

19th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 23th Nov 1876, directing Lt A J Brander, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th idem, vice Capt J E Waller, at garrison class.

3rd Goorkhas—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Dec 1876 making the following appointments in the room of Capt Hughes, permitted to resign the Service, with effect from the 16th Nov 1876 —

Capt E D Smith, 2nd Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn and to continue to officiate as Qr Mr.

Lt C Pulley, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

11th Hussars—Capt F De la G Grissell, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Maj S Penny, (G Baty 20th Bgde,) to England for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

40th Foot—Lt W H Moberly, (Instructor of Musketry,) to Landour, from the 26th Dec 1876 to the 25th Jan 1877, on urgent private affairs.

85th Foot—Lt V A Schalch, 2nd Wing Subn 43rd N I, on probation) to remain in Calcutta, to study the native languages, from the 12th Jan to the 15th Feb, in extension of the leave granted in G O C C 6th Oct last p 516.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj F Carter, for three months, from date of availing himself of it, on urgent private affairs.

REVIEW.

A GOOZERATEE TRANSLATION OF "LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL OF OUR LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS." By Manchershaw Merwanjee Bhownuggree.

OF all the many things done or said in commemoration of the Imperial Proclamation with which this year began, few mementos, we conceive, could be at once so graceful and so fitting as Mr. Bhownuggree's excellent Goozeratee rendering of what is now well known as "The Queen's Book," which made its appearance before the public on the ever-memorable first day of his year.

The object with which this translation was undertaken is highly laudable. It is to place Her Majesty before her Indian subjects in, as it were, her private character. To know that she is a great Queen, and a powerful Sovereign ruling over an empire so vast that the sun never ceases to shine on it, is not enough. To be thoroughly admired and appreciated for her private and personal worth, Her Majesty must be known as she is, richly endowed with all those home affections and domestic virtues which make a real English household a pattern for all the world, and for which the Royal household is so pre-eminent. The Queen's Book, containing the simple details of her domestic life, simply and unassumingly but touchingly told by herself, has readily effected this object in England, by making her, as it were, one with her English subjects. To effect the same object in India appears to us to be as highly desirable. It would be doing no mean service to this country to present Her Majesty to her Indian subjects, not so much as the great Queen upon her throne, but as the noble Lady, the dutiful and affectionate wife, the tender and loving, yet careful mother, surrounded by a happy household who love and revere her for her own sake ; ever ready to succour the distressed, to sympathize with the sorrowful, to assist the unfortunate, to honour the brave and virtuous. Such a picture may well be contemplated by the highest in this land with great advantage to himself and his country, and this can adequately be done only by presenting the Indian public with faithful yet well-touched transcripts of the original happy pictures of Her Majesty's domestic life. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree's excellent translation serves, then, this great purpose ; and the admirable manner in which he has accomplished it deserves the fullest measure of praise. The simplicity and charm of the original are inimitable, and no translation, especially in a language so meagre as the Goozeratee, can do full justice to the royal writings. Mr. Bhownuggree, however, has been as successful as the many difficulties which beset translators could permit him to be. He is clearly master of the language in which he writes, whilst his thorough knowledge of English is equally conspicuous. The necessary result is a very readable and as nearly perfect a translation as well could be. Its only fault (to speak rather paradoxically) is that there is nothing in it with which we could legitimately find fault. Its excellence consists in this, that whilst it is exacting in its fidelity to the original, it is by no means servile or diffuse. This, we conceive, to be the true principle on which all translations should be made. Mr. Bhownuggree has followed it carefully and his translation becomes (as stated before) really readable, and that is the true test of excellence in a translation.

The Goozeratee used in this translation is of that pure form, such as we hear spoken in Ahmedabad and the principal cities of Kattywar, and Mr. Bhownuggree's perfect familiarity with it enables him to handle it with much skill and judgment.

The many names of people and places in which the book abounds, and especially those of difficult Scotch pronunciation, have throughout been rendered with great accuracy and correctness, arguing the care with which even the minor points have been attended to by the translator. This part of a translator's duty has hitherto been generally neglected by men translating English works into the vernaculars, and the result has often been a most faulty and even amusing rendering of foreign names. Mr. Bhownuggree's English training, therefore, has stood him in good stead, and he has succeeded in steering clear of this too common mistake. This translation is, moreover, embellished (as it should be) and not cumbered with several concisely told original notes which are sure to be of use and interest to many uninformed readers.

Successfully as Mr. Bhownuggree has accomplished his work, he has to thank Mr. Banks (of the Educational Society's Press) for the admirable manner in which he has been able to put it before the public. A gem is often, especially in India, spoilt by a clumsy setting. The same exactly may be said of a book. However excellent a work may be, we should enjoy its perusal all the better if it were well bound. In this respect we congratulate Mr. Bhownuggree for the excellent "get up" of his work. It is at once neat, elegant and presentable, and does decided credit to the work done under Mr. Banks' superintendence. It vividly reminds us of those elegantly got up books which annually adorn the shop windows of London publishers at Christmas time ; and, in fact, has been mistaken by some of its subscribers as having been published in London. It will make an admirable prize book for some of the higher class of Goozeratee schools.

By way of conclusion, we would strongly recommend the many Chiefs and Princes of Kattywar and Goozerat not to let this work lie idle on their tables, but to "read, learn, mark and inwardly digest" its contents, containing as they do, highly valuable moral lessons particularly fitted for them. The life which a majority of these and other Native Princes lead is anything but refined or edifying. It is very little removed from that of the animals of the land. It is passed in indolence, gluttony, low pursuits, and effeminate dalliance. Their royalty consists in, and is inseparable from, idle trappings, gilded gewgaws, tawdry jewellery, troops of lazy retainers and other such surroundings of tasteless ostentation and vanities. The Queen's Book then, now so well placed within their reach, will, it is to be hoped, do them a great service. The pre-eminent examples of a noble God-fearing and good life, like that of their illustrious Sovereign, cannot but tell them with far greater effect and impression than mere wordy precepts could do, that

> "Life is real ! Life is earnest !
> And the grave is not its goal."

A careful study and earnest perusal of this book cannot, we think, fail to teach these pageant-loving idlers who waste away their lives in unprofitable pomp, that their exalted position and royal state are not incompatible with a life simply spent for the good of their fellow creatures and to the glory of God ! Such a life would shed tenfold more true lustre on the high station they hold, and cannot but tend greatly to the benefit of their country.

We remember a native raja once, looking over a picture in the *Illustrated London News*, asked which was the Prince of Wales. A gentleman in plain clothes carrying an ordinary silk umbrella, being pointed out as the Prince, the raja expressed unfeigned astonishment, and said he could not conceive how so great a Prince could go about dressed like any other gentleman, carrying an umbrella, too, that could not have cost ten rupees ! On such a raja and the like of him, we fear the Queen's Book is not likely to create any beneficial impression. But we earnestly hope that such hard headed incorrigibles are few, whilst the majority are men capable of being well impressed, and to such Her Majesty's journal (through the medium of Mr. Bhownugree's excellent translation) will surely convey lessons both edifying and beneficial.

A few more such readable translations are much needed, and we think His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has done well in graciously honouring Mr. Bhownuggree by accepting his dedication.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OOMRAWUTTEE, 27TH JAN.

THE vagaries of the "clerk of the weather" are miraculous. From enquiries I find that rain was hitherto unknown in Berar during the current month. We not only had rain, but hailstorm with it, in right good style. Scarcely any thunder was heard during the last monsoon, but last week heavy claps of thunder with vivid flashes of lightning were great. A tree in the city was struck by lightning. Thick dark clouds still keep hovering about which predict more of the "precious element," although very acceptable, yet the destruction has been great to crops and cotton. Considerable damage has been done by the heavy rain along the line of railway, where bags of grain were accumulated ; actually the grain in some bags germinated. From all accounts heavy showers of rain have fallen over the six districts in Berar. The weather is monsoonish. Last week this little camp was "up and doing" in order to receive the Resident, Sir Richard Meade. Vacant places were studded with tents, and every one was on the *qui vive* to welcome Sir Richard. Need I mention that the hearty reception was all that could be desired. As I previously stated, a durbar was held and the usual ceremonies gone through, and no doubt Sir Richard left this place for Akola well satisfied with the hearty welcome.

Brigadier General Wright, C. B., Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, proceeded from hence to

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Hingolee to inspect the troops in that station comprising :—

No. 3 Lt. Fd. H. Batty., H. C....Capt. Cambier, Comdt.
4th Cavalry, H. C. .....Major Johnston, Offg. Comdt.
4th Infy. Regt., H. C.... .....Lt.-Col. Pedler, Offg. Comdt.

The latter officer also commands the station. The Brigadier General, who appeared to be satisfied with the discipline of the three arms of the service, left the station for Aurungabad, *via* Jaulna. From thence it is uncertain whether General Wright will return to Bolarum or go on direct to Mominabad and Lingasoogoor, the two military stations of the Contingent troops. *En passant*, as I predicted, Quarter-Master T. Gannon, No. 3 Light Field Horse Battery, H. C, has been appointed to *act* as Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Hingolee, *vice* O'Grady, deceased, subject to confirmation of the Government of India.

The exportation of cotton is brisk. Telegraph offices (temporary) during the cotton season have been reopened at Sheagaon, Wurdha and Akote, in West Berar.

Lieut.-Col. Menzies, Judge of the Small Cause Court here, and Inspector General of Registrations H. A. D, has returned from furlough and has taken charge of his offices from Captain Grant who was officiating ; the latter officer will go to Akola.

I hear from Yeotmal that the appointment of Local Fund Engineer on Rs. 150 per month has been abolished and an overseer on Rs. 100 appointed instead This is certainly economy with a vengeance, and is a stepping stone for further reforms in the Local Funds Department. The Bassim Local Fund Engineer, it is said, will be similarly dealt with. There is nothing like studying economy now-a-days. I believe gratuities will be given to the Local Fund Engineers whose appointment will be absorbed.

Mr. Higgins, one of the agents of the cotton presses here, having left the station, Mr. Blodwell, agent of the Mofussil Press Company, has been appointed a member of the Municipality in his stead.

Mr. Ardagh, Civil Surgeon at Bassim, having proceeded on leave, it is said will retire about the end of the year. Apothecary Duckworth, of the Madras S. M. D., will no doubt be appointed to the post.

Major R. H. Hudleston, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Akola, has obtained sixteen months furlough to Europe. During his absence it is expected Captain Bullock will officiate.

Colonel Alexander, B. S. C., Superintending Engineer Hyderabad P. W. D., is now in East Berar on a tour of inspection. It is currently reported that Mr. Hamilton, Executive Engineer, West Berar Division, will be appointed as assistant to Col. Alexander when Captain Cunningham, R. E., vacates in a few months. This information your readers must take *cum grano salis*. Mr. Dobbs, Assistant Engineer Bassim, is to be transferred to Khamgaum.

Lieut.-Colonel Weldon, M. S. C., Commandant 4th Infantry H. C, Hingolee, has been permitted to retire from the service on the ordinary pension of £365, with an extra annuity of £324 to be drawn in England. By the retirement of Colonel Weldon Lieut. Colonel Pedler will become permanent commandant of the 4th Regt. H. C.

The Mohorrum for this year ceased to exist yesterday. The tomfoolery and absurdities exhibited by the lower classes of natives were simply provoking. This feast, which all natives join, is dying out very fast yearly. The arrangements made by the police to preserve peace were satisfactory. Captain Shaw, Adjutant 6th Infantry H. C., has been gazetted a Major, consequently he vacates his adjutancy, which will devolve on Lieut. Salmon, now on furlough.

While out in the district last week, feeling "fagged," I laid myself down at the root of an old tree thinking to have my "forty winks." To my surprise, looking around, I heard a curious noise, and discovered a huge centipede attacking a *mina* ; like a good samaritan I extricated the *mina* from the perils of death which were threatening, for the centipede had coiled itself around the poor bird's neck. The centipede was 13½ inches long, 12½ inches girt, with notches *black* and *yellow* alternately on its back hair. This enormous kind of centipede, I am told, abounds greatly in Berar. I have never seen one so large and so prettily striped before Writing about these *insects*, brings to mind how injudicious the authorities are in cancelling or rather prohibiting the *small* reward for cobra snakes whose bite is certain death. The cobra snakes (black and brown) are plentiful in certain districts, and it would be a piece of charity were the order for a "reward of 4 annas" be brought into force again.

The regular meeting of Lodge "Berar, No. 1649," will take place at Budnaira railway station on Saturday, the 3rd proximo, under the ruling of W. M. Llewellin.

I must now close by stating that the Bombay mail of the 22nd instant was very much delayed owing to an accident on the line.

SOLDIERS' GAMES AT THAYETMYO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THAYETMYO, BRITISH BURMAH, 29TH DEC.

We have had stirring times here lately. The week commenced in the orthodox holiday manner and has been enlivened by the sports of H. M.'s 89th Regiment, which commenced on Boxing Day with rifle competitions, followed by flat and hurdle racing, &c. on Wednesday and Thursday. To-morrow will be the first day of the Sky Races. The following are the chief results so far :—

The rifle competitions opening with nursery stakes, five rounds at 400 yards, followed by 1st stage 200 yards and 2nd stage 500 yards, five shots at each distance, 18 points (out of a possible twenty) took the first prize in each of these three competitions, the best shots firing for the championship.

Champion Stakes.—Seven shots at 700 yards, any position, regulation target.

The points made previously at 200 and 500 yards being added, and highest aggregate scores winning.

Prize.	at 700 yards.	Highest aggregate.	Highest possible.
1st...A Silver Cup.—Corpl. Harwood...	22pts.	54 pts.	68 pts.
2nd...A Silver Cup.—Pte. M. Hill.....	22 ,,	53 ,,	,,

Eight other money prizes were given in this competition.

A consolation stakes concluded the shooting, the total value of money prizes being about Rs. 500.

A large concourse gathered on both evenings to witness the sports which commenced at 3 P. M. on Wednesday. The programme was a very good one, and the expectations raised by the earnest manner in which intending competitors had been training for some time past, were not disappointed. Outsiders seemed to divine that they stood no chance, and the contests were tried fairly and spiritedly between the best men, in regular professional style. Although the sun was rather powerful, four competitors came punctually to the scratch for

1. The non-commissioned officers race, 100 yards flat.

	Prizes.
1. E. Johnson	Rs. 10
2. Hudson	,, 5
3. Roche	,, 2

Time—10 secs.

Hudson pushed hard for first place, but Johnson was too strong for him, and won well within himself by a yard.

2. A similar race for privates brought out eight competitors. Wilkinson and Wright ran together, away from the rest. Fagan a bad third.

	Prizes.
1. Wilkinson.....	Rs. 18
2. Wright	,, 5
3. Fagan.....	,, 2

Time—10¼ secs.

3. The running high jump (Rs. 5) came next, taken by Moloney, who cleared 5 feet 2 inches.

4. Nine entered for the flat race, 440 yards.—Wright made the running during the first part, subsequently giving place to Wilkinson and Johnson who ran in very close, barely a yard between 1st and 2nd.

	Prizes.
1. Wilkinson	Rs. 10
2. Johnson	,, 5
3. Wright	,, 2

Time—58 secs.

5. The high jump with pole was for a long time a tie between Roche and Baker, eventually the latter won (Rs. 5), clearing 7 ft. 10 inches. This is not so good as the usual performances, but the ground was so dry and hard as to make this sport dangerous, and several very nasty falls were got before the height named was cleared.

6. Hurdle race, 150 yards (six flights), open to all British troops. This was about the best event of the day. Nine entered and came all in a bunch over the first hurdle, at the second one came to grief and by the time number four was cleared there were only five in it. Fagan led nearly up to the sixth and last hurdle, when Roche put on a spurt and won a very hard race by a stride only ; third man well up.

	Prizes.
1. Roche	Rs. 10
2. Fagan.....	,, 5
3. Johnson	,, 2

7. Five competed in putting the shot, without follow, and in a jocular, chaffing style were beating one another inch by inch, until Hardy, apparently getting vexed, made the excellent throw of 26 feet 4 inches, which none of the rest could come up to.

8. The veteran's race, 150 yards, for men over 16 years service, was won easily by Bee, ten yards between second and third.

	Prizes.
1. Bee	Rs. 10
2. Crier	,, 5
3. Swaine.....	,, 2

Time—17¼ secs.

11. A half mile race for bandsmen and drummers brought out four likely looking lads, though the long distance appeared rather trying to two of them. Schofield, who is a mere boy, led nearly all round, but Tristram put on steam about a hundred yards from home, and though the youngster struggled gamely, eventually won by four yards. Yelland a good third.

	Prizes.
1. Tristram	Rs. 8
2. Schofield	,, 4
3. Yelland	,, 2

Time—2 mins. 55 secs.

There was also a flat race for boys, in which about a dozen *chokras* toddled in under tremendous excitement, the usual chattie and three legged performances, and a flat race for native followers which proved these weak individuals to be pretty sound in wind and limb, as they went ahead in fine style. This closed the first day's proceedings.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY.

The crowd was even larger than on the previous day, and the tricksters of the course drove a brisk trade. Old Aunt Sally was in all her glory with a troop of sable attendants, whilst a wheel of fortune, under the guidance of a silvery-tongued gamester, a dice table, and the old fashioned silver bit on a stick drew a large share of native patronage, for the Burmese are perhaps the greatest lovers on earth of all games of chance, and the enterprising speculators must have reaped a rich harvest. The sports were similar to the previous day. I may mention, however, that the last and great contest of the meeting was for the championship and silver cup. Some of the competitors, of whom there were eleven, had acted wisely in lying back for this race, and the pace was really excellent, though, if some of the runners had previously worked less, the results might have been changed.

9. Champion's race, 880 yards, open to the Regiment.

1. Wilkinson .....A Silver Cup 2. Wright ..... Rs. 8 3. Roche ..... ,, 4	Time 2mins. 35secs.	

Wright led off, making the running for Wilkinson, with Johnson and Roche in close attendance, though labouring as if fagged. The last two struggled gamely on, and nearing home, Roche spurted his best, but Wilkinson was evidently too fresh and won by a couple of yards in splendid style. Roche a good third. Before leaving the ground a challenge passed between these parties, and articles have since been signed and money staked for Roche and Johnson to "find a man" to run Wilkinson a quarter mile for Rs. 100 aside (besides bets) in the first week of February next.

Amongst other extras in this day's sport was "ringing the bell" (men blind-folded chasing the bell-man, who is provided with pillows to buffet them, round a ring). This produced no end of fun, as did also the wheelbarrow and sack races.

The Band of H. M.'s 89th Regiment was in attendance on both days and played very choice selections ; their rendering of waltz music (especially the "Blue Danube") being particularly admired.

A COINCIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—Would it surprise you to find Lord Lytton, of all men, falling into strange coincidences with the convictions of another eminent literary man, set forth from almost the selfsame platform. My attention was drawn to the passage quoted below by your devoting two semi-leaders to it in your issues of the 12th and of the 13th instant. Turning to the speech itself, I was surprised to find it to be the key-stone to the whole of that morning's utterances of our poet Governor. But it flashed upon my mind, that I had read the very same words elsewhere about this month five years ago. Turning over my file of the *Englishman*, I came upon the following in FitzJames Stephen's speech in moving that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalise marriages, between certain natives of India not professing the Christian religion, be taken into consideration, Here it is, but for facility of comparison, I would ask you to put the two passages side by side.

Lord Lytton.	*FitzJames Stephen.*
I do most seriously believe that one single act of deliberate injustice,—one marked and conspicuous departure from the principles of equity which have hither to guided our Government,—one clear instance of either inability or unwillingness to redress a wrong, whoever the sufferer, high or humble, native or European,—I do say most seriously, as a record of *my* conviction that this would be more discreditable, and therefore more disastrous to this British Empire in India, than any Financial or Military catastrophe.—*Lord Lytton's speech, Statesman*, January 11, 1877.	I think that one distinct act of wilful injustice ; one clear instance of unfaithfulness to the principles on which our Government of India depends ; one positive proof that we either cannot or will not do justice, or what we regard as such to all classes, races, creeds or no-creeds to be found in British India, would in the long run shake our power more deeply than even Military or Financial disaster.—*FitzJames Stephen's speech* para 8, Supplement to the *Englishman*, January 19, 1872.
I conceive that the real strength of our Indian Empire, and the permanent guarantee of the durability of that strength, consist in the impartial and inflexible justice of its rule.	I believe that the real foundation of our power will be found to be an inflexible adherence to broad principles of justice.

There ! Is it not most satisfactory to find these two great men agree so completely : and is not the unanimity wonderful. For you have again :

The only difference here seems to be that what the one *believes*, the other *conceives* ; and that in the one case the belief follows, and in the other the conception recedes, the elegant expatiation on it.

P. T. H.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO H. M. THE EMPRESS FROM THE PARSEE COMMUNITY OF SURAT.

THE following address of congratulation to H. M. the Empress was prepared by Davar Rustomjee Khurshedji Modi of Surat and is very numerously signed by the Parsees of that city. It is written on paper very beautifully illuminated after the oriental fashion, and is contained in a neatly manufactured silver box, the lid of which is appropriately surmounted by an embossed golden representation of the Royal Crown. It is perhaps the first of the numerous loyal addresses which will reach Her Majesty from India since Proclamation Day, as a letter has been written to the Modi by

the Government of Bombay, bearing date the 15th January; intimating transmission of the address by the mail steamer which left Bombay on that day, to the Secretary of State for submission to Her Majesty :—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

May it please Your Most Excellent Royal and Imperial Majesty,—We, the undersigned Davar Rustamji Khursedji Modi, and the Parsi Anjuman (community) of Surat crave permission most respectfully to approach your Majesty, for the purpose of offering our humble but most heartfelt and sincere congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the assumption by your Majesty of the august title of Empress of India.

It is matter of great gratification to us that our ancient city of Surat was the first place in India where the British set foot and established a factory; and although, at present it is not in such a flourishing condition as it was when the bulk of the Parsee population was comprised within its walls, we are still proud to remember that our people were the first to joyfully hail the advent of the new power, to give freely their most active services even in opposition to the declared wishes of the powerful native rulers; and, to adopt language used regarding them in the Legislative Council of India at the time of the passing of the Parsi Acts, to entirely throw in their lot with the great British Government when that Government in India was struggling into existence. From those early times down to the present day, we have ever been steadfastly faithful and loyal to British rule. A former Governor of Bombay, and his colleagues in the Government have certified their opinion of the Parsis in terms that we are induced to beg the liberty of quoting for Your Gracious Majesty's information.

"Her Majesty possesses no subjects who for loyalty, intelligence, capacity for public duties, liberality, sympathy with suffering, and honest admiration for British justice, have a better claim to a full and indulgent consideration of their needs than the Parsi Community."

The remnants of a great historic race, who in order to preserve their ancestral faith, sought asylum in this distant land of India, we Parsis, never up to the introduction of British rule really knew the priceless blessings of peace and religious toleration, or the effective protection to life and property afforded by a vigorous and impartial administration of just and equal laws. So true is this even at the present hour that but for the protecting ægis of your Majesty's power, it is perfectly well known our existence could not be guaranteed for a single day. Under the shadow of British rule alone have the Parsis flourished and attained to a height of prosperity such as has been the lot of few, if any other subject race in India. By a succession of events the fortunes of our community have become so interwoven with the stability, the greatness, and the glory of the British Government, that we have unconsciously almost come into the habit of identifying our interests with theirs; and we look with feelings of gratitude and just pride upon your Majesty's rule as peculiarly emphatically a "Raj" of our own.

To us, therefore, it is especially a matter for profound gratification and most unfeigned joy that your Majesty has condescended to confer upon this the land of our adoption, the distinguishing mark of your Majesty's high favour by graciously selecting it for the subject of your Majesty's Imperial Title. With feelings of the deepest and most devoted loyalty we most earnestly and csinserely pray God Almighty to grant to your Majesty a long and most prosperous enjoyment of Royal and Imperial honours. May this great and glorious title prove for ever a source of real happiness to your Majesty and your Majesty's Royal and Imperial Family; and may it please the Almighty to grant that our community may go on flourishing and prospering for ever under the shadow of your Imperial Majesty's benign sway.—We remain, Your Royal and Imperial Majesty's most humble and devoted subjects, &c. &c.,

DAVAR RUSTAMJI KHURSHEDJI MODI, and others.
Dated Surat, 1st January 1877.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 17th instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—Total rainfall from 1st January to 31st December 1876 at Sehwan 15·21, Sakro 9.68, and Belo 12·98. Weather very cold. High winds. Small-pox in Kurrachee town, Malir, Shahbandar taluka, and Tatta town and taluka. Fever prevalent. Rabi crops progressing.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops well. Rainfall nearly 1 inch at Ratodera on 14th.

Hyderabad.—Small-pox in four talukas. Measles epidemic in town of Nasarpur. Cattle-disease in Mirpur and Kandiaro. Fever decreasing. Rabi crops flourishing. Weather cold. Strong northerly winds.

Upper Sind Frontier—(Report dated 16th).—Rain last 3 days 61 cents. Weather cold. Rabi crops promising. Measles prevalent in Thul taluka.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—No change. Cold severe.

Broach.—Small-pox in Ankleswar and Broach.

Surat.—No change except few drops of rain at Bulsar on 16th.

Khandeish.—Fever and small-pox prevailing in some talukas.

Nassick.—No change.

Tanna.—Weather cloudy. Rabi crops not in good condition in some talukas. Small-pox in 2 talukas. Fever throughout Collectorate.

Poona.—(Report dated 16th).—Public health good.

Ahmednuggur.—People of a few villages in Nagar taluka still emigrating.

Sholapore.—Condition of people as before. Slight cholera in Sholapore, Barsi, and Madha talukas.

Satara.—(Report dated 16th).—Cholera in Tasgaon taluka decreasing.

Belgaum.—Cholera still continues, deaths 120.

Dharwar.—No change.

Kanara.—Nine deaths from cholera in Haliyal, Yellapur, and Carwar.

Kaladgi.—(Report dated 16th).—Slight cholera in talukas.

Rajkote.—Weather cloudy. State of crops same as before.

Wadhwan.—Weather, health and crops good.

Baroda.—No change.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 15th instant).—Rain 2 cents at Alibag. Weather and public health good. Rabi crops middling. Cattle-disease in a few villages of Mangaon taluka.

Ratnagiri—(Report for the week ending 9th instant).—Weather cloudy. Crops tolerably good, but want of sufficient moisture will affect the outturn.

General Remarks.—Small pox prevalent in Sind, Broach, parts of Tanna and Khandeish. Cholera to some extent in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. No change in the condition of people or crops in the famine districts. Slight shower of rain in Bombay on 11th and 16th.

THE YEARLING SALES IN 1876.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THERE has been a slight decline in the number of yearlings sold by public auction, as compared with last year; but upon the other hand there has been a rise in the total which they have fetched, and consequently in the average. Thus, in 1875, 505 yearlings realized 118,525 guineas, or an average of 235 guineas each; while in the course of the present season 495 yearlings fetched 127,234 guineas, or 257 guineas each. As compared with previous years, the increase has been even more marked. In 1872, 487 yearlings were sold for 76,194 guineas, or an average of 174 guineas each; in 1873, 489 yearlings fetched 88,658 guineas, or an average of 180 guineas each, and in 1874, 527 yearlings realized 99,301 guineas, or an average of 188 guineas each. It will be seen, therefore, that though there have been alterations with regard to the number of yearlings sold, there has been a continuous rise in value, from 174 guineas in 1872 to 257 guineas in 1876, or, in other words, of nearly 50 per cent. in the course of the five seasons. A retrospective glance at the doings of the high priced yearlings of the previous season when developed into two year olds is not, however, calculated to encourage those who in 1876 have paid a total of 30,550 guineas for twenty-one yearlings, or upon an average 1,454 guineas each. Last year seventeen yearlings were sold for a total of 25,700 guineas, or an average of 1,512 guineas each, but the only return for it this season has been the sum of £300 won by Orleans. Seven of these yearlings—Actæon, Southron, Hilarious, Analogy, Brown Marquis, Helter Skelter, and the Filly by Vespasian out of Seclusion—have not run at all; Macaroon, for whom Mr. Gerard gave 1,700 guineas, has been beaten six, and Rover, who cost 1,800 guineas, four times; Wonderland, for whom Mr. Gretton gave 1,100 guineas, has suffered three defeats. Sidonia, Glen Arthur, and Pellegrino, whose respective prices were 2,450, 1,800, and 1,600 guineas, were each beaten twice, and Polydorus and Monk, each of whom cost Mr. Gretton 1,800 guineas, both ran once without success. Orleans, for whom Captain Machell gave 1,500 guineas, ran five times before winning two paltry races at Goodwood, and was subsequently defeated four times. Matters were bad enough last year, when of the nineteen high-priced yearlings of 1874, only four were returned winners of £1,765, or less than the highest price paid for two of the number; but they have been infinitely worse this season, as the results quoted above will make abundantly clear.

The future will show what is to be the fate of the twenty-one high-priced yearlings which were disposed of during the past season at Middle Park, Cobham, Newmarket, and Doncaster, and their career will be watched with all the more interest, because among them is a colt which fetched no less a sum than 4,100 guineas, or 60 per cent. more than had ever been given for a yearling before. The Duke of Hamilton paid 2,500 guineas for Angus in 1866, and last year Mr. Naylor gave 2,450 guineas for Sidonia; but the 4,100 guineas paid at Cobham by Mr. R. Peck for the son of Macaroni and Duchess, now named Maximilian, places these high prices quite in the shade. The next highest price given this season was also at Cobham, where Mr. Gerard paid 2,300 guineas for Lord Lovell by Blair Athol out of Vergiss-mein-Nicht, and at Mr. Chaplin's sale of yearlings during the Newmarket July Meeting, Mr. John Day gave 1,950 guineas for a daughter of Hermit and Kallipyge. At Mr. Gee's sale during the same meeting Mr. Joseph Dawson gave 1,700 guineas for a colt by Thormanby out of Actress, and the same price was paid upon the following day for Topaz, by Lecturer out of Tourmalin, one of the Mentmore yearlings purchased by Mr. Moon. The Duke of Westminster gave 1,650 guineas at Mr. Waring's sale, also held during the Newmarket July Meeting, for the daughter of King of the Forest and Penelope Plotwell, while at Mr. Chaplin's sale 1,550 guineas were given by Mr. John Day for a filly by Hermit out of Salamanca. At the Doncaster sales the highest price was 1,500 guineas for Dunedin, by Scottish Chief out of Tasmania, purchased by Mr. Christophers, and at Middle Park Mr. H. Woolcott gave 1,300 guineas for Cagliostro, by Rosicrucian out of Lady of the Forest, and Mr. Gretton the same price for a colt by that sire out of Finesse. Centenary, by Blair Athol out of Madame Eglantine, was sold to Mr. Blanton for 1,150 guineas at Cobham, and a brother to Hawthornden, by Lord Clifden out of Bonny Blink, for the same price to Mr. Jardine at Doncaster. Four yearlings were sold for 1,150 guineas—a filly by Scottish Chief out of Masquerade, to the Duke of Westminster at Cobham; Tartar Emetic, by Macaroni out of Sweetbriar, to Captain Machell at Sir Tatton Syke's sale, Doncaster; a colt by Macaroni out of La Favorita, to Mr. Walker; and a filly by Rosicrucian out of Bonny Bell to Mr. Perkins, also Doncaster. There were five thousand guinea lots :—Colt by Rosicrucian out of Little Heroine, sold to Mr. Gretton at Middle Park; colt by Lord Clifden out of Weatherside, sold with the son of Macaroni and Duchess at Cobham, to Mr. R. Peck; colt by King of Scots out of Dulcibella, purchased by Mr. Mitchell Innes at Mr. Gee's sale at Newmarket; colt by Sterling out of Chilliannwallah, bought by Mr. R. Osborne in the Sheffieldlane lot at Doncaster and colt by Speculum out of Liverpool's dam, whom Mr. Stirling-Crawfurd bought out of the Glasgow Stud yearlings, also sold at Doncaster. In all seventeen colts sold for 24,950 guineas, and four fillies for 5,600 guineas.

Lord Clifden and Rosicrucian are each credited with sixteen yearlings, which realized 6,955 and 9,080 guineas; while Palmer was the sire of fifteen yearlings, sold for 5,545 guineas. A still better result was obtained by Macaroni, whose fifteen yearlings made 9,755 guineas or 650⅓ guineas each; but so far as the average goes he was only fourth to Lecturer, Hermit, and Thormanby. Only two yearlings by Lecturer were sold by auction, but they fetched 2,070 guineas, or 1,035 guineas each. Six yearlings by Hermit were sold for 4,630 guineas, or an average of 771⅔ guineas each and four by Thormanby for 2,610 guineas or an average of 652½ guineas each. Blair Athol, with eleven yearlings sold for 7,062 guineas, had an average of 642 guineas, or only a trifle inferior to that of Macaroni; while Scottish Chief, whose eleven yearlings made 6,960 gnineas, was close behind him with an average of 632⅔ guineas. Three other sires—Adventurer, Pero Gomez, and Broomielaw—were also credited with eleven yearlings, which fetched totals of 3,135, 2,730, and 975, guineas, giving averages of 285, 248, and 88½ guineas each; while Victorious, with fourteen yearlings, has a total of 2,985 guineas, or an average of 213¼ guineas. King Tom, whose five yearlings in 1875 averaged 687 guineas each, is only credited with two this season, sold for 23 guineas, and Parmesan's average has declined from 701 to 218 guineas. King of the Forest again holds a prominent place, for his six yearlings were sold for 3,520 guineas, or an average of 586⅔ guineas each, a result which is quite as satisfactory as that achieved by this sire last season, when three of his yearlings averaged 597 guineas each. Sterling, who is of the same age as King of the Forest, has begun his career at the stud well with a total of 4,205 guineas for nine yearlings or an average of 478⅓ guineas; while Favonius, who won the Derby in the same year as that in which King of the Forest and Sterling were three-year-olds, has seven yearlings sold for a total of 2,530 guineas, or an average of 361½ guineas each. Another Derby winner making a good show is Pretender, for, though only one yearling is credited to him, it was sold for 900 guineas; but Kingcraft, who was successful at Epsom in the following season, is ascribed the paternity of three yearlings sold for only 630 guineas, or an average of 210 guineas each. Vedette, though the sire of Golopin, has but one yearling and that was sold for 155 guineas; while his sire, Voltigeur, Saccharometer, and other defunct horses of note, have ceased to appear in the list. Gladiateur, who died in the early part of the year, is still represented, but his five yearlings made but 480 guineas; and another instance of disappointed hopes is furnished in the figures standing against General Peel's name, for his six yearlings made only 318 guineas, or an average of 53 guineas each. But even he occupies a better position than Highwayman, whose single yearling was disposed of for 17 guineas. Altogether there were eighteen sires whose yearlings realized more than 2,000 guineas, from the 9,755 guineas paid for the fifteen sons and daughters of Macaroni, to the 2,070 guineas given for the two Lecturer yearlings; and there were sixteen sires whose produce averaged more than 300 guineas each, from the 1,035 guineas of Lecturer to 312 guineas for eight yearlings by Strathconan.

INDIAN PARCEL POST.—Messrs. Thomas D. Marshall and Burt, 192 Oxford Street, London, write as follows :—The Indian Parcel Post is a great boon, and the authorities deserve the warmest thanks of the public for the great convenience of the present arrangement. We have, however, to point out one very serious defect, which renders it far less advantageous than it might be. We refer to the great delay which often occurs in the delivery in London of parcels from India. We are constantly receiving orders by letter, our customers post pattern boots at the same time as their letter of instructions, but the patterns sometimes do not reach us till 14 or even 28 days after the letter is delivered, and thus instead of being able to despatch our goods within a week, as we should usually do if the patterns reached us with the letter, a considerable and unnecessary delay occurs, which is very inconvenient to us, and still more so to our customers. We earnestly hope the matter will receive the prompt attention of the authorities, as we are sure that the evil can easily be remedied if the intelligence and capacity of the Indian Post Office is addres,

AGRICULTURAL.—In the old Country, to economize labour, a new triple plough drawn by horses is exciting attention. This simple and effective implement ploughs up three furrows at once, and is likely to prove very valuable, not only in England where labour is dear, but in other countries, where with variable climate, large tracts of land have to be ploughed up quickly by horses or oxen. The double plough, which cuts two furrows at once, is not however as many suppose a modern implement, it having been in use so long ago as the middle of last century. It is only during the last few years that the double plough has been used to any great extent in England, while in many other countries, where immense tracts of virgin soil are brought under cultivation every year, it is comparatively an unkown implement. This is the more surprising when it is considered that one man with three horses can, with a double plough, do as much work as two men using two ploughs with four horses,—thus ensuring a direct saving of at least one third during each working day, so that double ploughs, as many farmers in the Mother Country have practically demonstrated, soon pay for themselves by the economy they effect in labour and horses. In England the various Agricultural Societies are fully alive to the importance of this matter, and thus we see that at their Annual Ploughing Matches, several of the most important prizes are allotted to classes in which double ploughs only are allowed to compete. By the Mail just in we have received a report of the last of these competitions for 1876, which took place in December, at Cottenham, near Cambridge. It is said to have been not only the last but the largest match in the kingdom. No fewer than 23 teams entered the field, and every one of them was under the management of local ploughmen only. The test was therefore looked upon as fair and genuine, professional ploughmen, that is, ploughmakers' men with trained horses and racing ploughs being excluded. The ploughs were by Hornsby, Howard, and Ransome, and the match excited wide-spread interest. After the public dinner, at which there was a large gathering, it was announced that all the first and second prizes were own with the Howard plough. Next year we may have to report that the new triple plough has so far advanced in the old Country that as the double is superseding the single, so the triple will supplant the double.

REGISTERED No. L—187.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No 8,729.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0–8 As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2 ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PUTTALIA" 845 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Trincomalee, Negapatam, Aracan, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other places where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, over the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PUCHUMBA" 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAO, BUSHIR and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

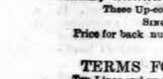
The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Bayne, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Gutch Mandvie.

The s.s. "PUCHUMBA," 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month,*

For intermediate steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	32	22	6	
Port Said	33	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	Including Wines
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	57	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company, as a rule, carry large First and Second Class accommodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. on the days advertised, although, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company,

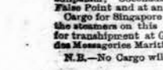
JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

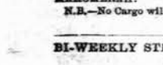
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.



MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donegan, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Mezzullo, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March and 15th April. For further particulars and for passage and terms of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.



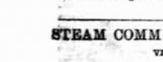
THE S.S. DROMEDARY will ply from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every MONDAY and FRIDAY, and SURAT every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 6 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 3 ; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
,, Surat—RATILAL PURMANANDASS, Gopipura.
,, Gogo—DAJIBHAI PURMANDDASS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

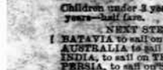
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer VETTOR, 3,830 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 5th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 324	,, 255	,, 121 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S. S. MEMFI, 2,683 Tons, 250 H.P. on the 28th February 1877.
S. S. CASTORE, 2,740 do. 250 do. 21st March ,,
S. S. ACHILLE, 2,830 do. 400 do. 10th April ,,
A Passenger Steamer do. 10th May ,,

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company,

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson.	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

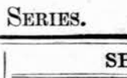
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam, ship ASSAM, 3,633 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain N. Stewart, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 27th January 1877. Superintendent.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons.
J. OWEN, COMMANDER.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 1ST FEBRUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships (with a Saloon on deck) for First-Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th January 1877.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, from the 12th February until 30th May, LARGE AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS on the Top Floor of Apollo House, Fort, (over Co-operative Stores.) For Rent and particulars, apply to Mr C. A. LANGLEY, Apollo House, Fort Bombay.

MATHERAN,

THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows :—

ROZARIO'S HOUSE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation : 2 Bedrooms, 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation : 4 Bed rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WALKER'S COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation : 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

CAMA COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 450. Accommodation : 2 Bed-rooms 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining-rooms.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation : 1 Bedroom, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,000 per year in advance. Accommodation : 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms ; up-stairs : 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The TOLL-FARMS of this Collectorate will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kacheri at Bhuhia, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March 1877, at 11 o'clock. Details can be learnt on application.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Edlabad, 25th January 1877.

EXCURSION TO ELEPHANTA CAVES AND HOG ISLAND.

ON SATURDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 1 P.M., the Steam Launch ROSE will leave the Mody Bay Bunder, with Visitors and Excursionists for Elephanta and Hog Island.

Early application should be made at the Star and Garter Hotel, Hornby Row, as only a limited number can be accomodated.

Tickets Rs. 3-8-0 to include a substantial Tiffin.

Wines, &c. obtained on board of a superior quality and at Moderate Charges.

The whole of the arrangements will be under the personal supervision of the well-known Caterer, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of the Star and Garter Hotel, at which place Vehicles will be in readiness at 12-45 P.M. of the day of sailing to convey intending Visitors to the Bunder Free of Charge.

Should sufficient inducement offer Mr. Smith intends to organise weekly similar excursions to the above places of interest.

Steam Launches available for Private Parties, and all kinds of Refreshments provided on the shortest notice and at Moderate Charges.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE.

Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.

Factories : Aberdeen and London.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA. PHILADELPHIA, 1-76.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—" A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale or E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,

and *all* kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor

IT CANNOT FAIL

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially Biliousness.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay
Messrs F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta ;
Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

MR. JNO. ROBERTS, Junr.,
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,
WILL PLAY AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, 30TH JAN.
PLAY TO COMMENCE PRECISELY AT 9 P.M.
GAME 1,000 UP.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 4 each.
Gallery ..... ,, 2 ,,

SEATS CAN BE SECURED AT
M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 30TH JANUARY.
FIRST TIME
Of the Screaming Farce, by Messrs. Mayhew and Edwards,
THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS ;
and Revival of the Favorite Burlesque,
THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.

SONG AND DANCE ; SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND TREBLE DANCES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, and will be followed by the MACEDONIA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES.....Rs. 400.
2nd do. LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1877.

WE beg to notify that Mr. F. SANQUET is admitted as PARTNER in our Firm from THIS DATE.

SIEGFRIED FRERES & CIE.

Havre, 1st January 1877.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill from the commencement of next month for a month or two.

Apply "C. E.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in the Club-house, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past five o'clock.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 29th January 1877.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Indian Government Dockyard on TUESDAY, the 6th February 1877, the IRON DREDGER as she stands on the day of sale : Length 99 feet, Breadth 24 feet 6 inches and Depth 10 feet 4 inches, with one Ladder 54 feet long, one Iron Tubular Boiler, one Oscillating Common Jet Condensing Engine, made by Messrs. G. & J. Rennie, Engineers, London, in 1856 ; was built in Bombay Dockyard in 1857.

The sale of the Iron Dredger will not be considered final until the offer is sanctioned by Government. A Deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale and the remainder within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, otherwise the Deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th January 1877.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE following ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS are open for Subscription :—

From 1st January to 31st December 1877 to be paid in Advance.

	Bombay.	Up-country.
Lancet	Rs. 27	Rs. 34
Illustrated London News	,, 27 4	,, 35 4
Graphic	,, 27 4	,, 34 0
Punch	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Home News	,, 22 8	,, 27 0
Overland Mail	,, 22 8	,, 27 0
Pall Mall Budget	,, 27 4	,, 34 0
Queen Newspaper	,, 28 0	,, 34 0
Saturday Review	,, 27 4	,, 30 8
World's Newspaper	,, 27 4	,, 34 0
Mail, Th- (3 Times a week)	,, 40 0	,, 44 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	,, 27 4	,, 34 0
News of the World	,, 15 0	,, 18 0
Field Newspaper	,, 27 4	,, 34 0
Building News	,, 0 0	,, 0 0
All the Year Round	,, 7 8	,, 9 0
Chamber's Journal	,, 5 8	,, 7 0
Cassell's Magazine	,, 4 8	,, 6 0
Family Herald	,, 4 8	,, 6 0
London Journal	,, 4 8	,, 6 0
Bow Bells	,, 5 8	,, 7 12
Young Lady's Journal	,, 7 0	,, 10 8
English-woman's Domestic Magazine	,, 9 0	,, 10 8
Young Englishwoman	,, 7 8	,, 9 0
Mira's Journal	,, 5 4	,, 6 4
World of Fashion	,, 9 0	,, 10 8
Lamode Illustre	,, 22 8	,, 25 0
London Review	,, 9 0	,, 10 8
Temple Bar	,, 9 0	,, 13 8
Belgravia	,, 9 0	,, 10 8
Cornhill Magazine	,, 9 0	,, 10 8
Revue Des Deux Mondes (Fortnightly)	,, 50 0	,, 55 0
Blackwood's Magazine	,, 22 8	,, 25 0
Wedding Bells	,, 5 4	,, 7 4
Every Month	,, 4 8	,, 6 0
Argosy	,, 4 8	,, 6 0
Army List (Monthly)	,, 13 8	,, 15 0
Leisure Hour	,, 4 8	,, 6 0
Sunday at Home	,, 4 8	,, 6 0
Good Words	,, 4 8	,, 6 0
Milliner and Dressmaker	,, 13 8	,, 15 0
Macmillan's Magazine	,, 9 0	,, 10 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

Just received a further Consignment of BUNYADI JANOS,

THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13 8	15 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative ..quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS.....per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient ..... quarts per doz.	10 8	12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative.....quarts per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gaseous..... ,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp

Price—Four Annas

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. VCURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK, prepared in Switzerland, just received per Nizam, at Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen for CASH ONLY. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, an intelligent Eurasian Youth, about 19 years of age, as Time-keeper. Apply "X." stating where previously employed to the Office of this paper.

FOR SALE, Chromo-Lithographic Drawings, illustrative of Sporting Incidents, on Stout Cardboard, measuring 25 by 19 inches. Price Re. 1 per Copy. Series of Six—Rs. 5 ; Postage paid to all parts of India. Apply to CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, 27, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Beaded, Lily, of Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size.....Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... ,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... ,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... ,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... ,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... ,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... ,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... ,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... ,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow do. ..... ,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni do. ..... ,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... ,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size .....Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size.....	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers.....Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... ,,	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners .....Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above.....	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS.

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1¾ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch.....	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VALENTINES

FOR
14TH FEBRUARY 1877,
AT
WATSON AND COMPANY'S
CHURCH GATE STREET.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
RAMPART ROW, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE G.C.S.I., K.C.B.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and is open to the seabreeze on every side.

Passengers by the G. I. P. Railway should book to Boree Bunder Terminus, and those by the B. B. and C. I. to Church Gate Street Station.

Within walking distance of all Government and Steamer Offices.

REVISED TARIFF.

Position of Rooms.	One Person, Daily.	Two Persons in one Room, Daily.	One Person, Monthly.	Two Persons Monthly, in one Room.
Fourth Floor	Rs. 4	Rs. 8	Rs. 110	Rs. 220
Third Floor	,, 5	,, 9	,, 140	,, 260
Second Floor	,, 6	,, 10	,, 170	,, 290
First Floor	,, 7	,, 12	,, 200	,, 350

These Terms include Baths, Lights, and Attendance.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LARGE PARTY OR A TERM.

The Divisions between the Rooms have been closed up.

Esplanade, Bombay, January 1, 1877.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and
,, ,, with Roll Presser. } all Manufacturing purposes.
,, ,, with combination Presser. }
,, ,, "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY :—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA :—2, LAZARUS & Co., DALHOUSIE SQUARE
☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.
LYONS, PLACE D' HELVETIE.

FORWARD the richest and purest Silks and Velvets to their Bombay Branch, direct from their Looms in Lyons, thus avoiding all intermediate charges, customs dues, and profits, and enabling them to supply the Indian Public with the best articles, and at the lowest possible Prices.

SUPPLIES FOR 1877—JUST RECEIVED !

Latest Novelties in Damasse and Brocaded Silks in all the new Colours !
Black Silks of their own Special Manufacture, unequalled in texture, lustre, beauty and durability !
Plain and Coloured Silks in all fashionable Shades, of unrivalled excellence !
Black and Coloured Genuine Lyons Silk Velvets, of every description !
Gauzes in great variety, as to fabric and colour !

The above and many other varieties of Silk Goods, and other articles, just opened, and too numerous to detail, having been Manufactured prior to the rise in Raw Silk, are still offered at former Prices.

Patterns free on application. Orders executed with prompt and careful attention.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied with Remittances, or references in Bombay.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LUCIFER MATCHES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 29TH JAN. 1877.

REUTER'S detailed telegram from London of Saturday evening gives no Cotton Market information not already noticed in our issue of this morning, and the London General Produce Markets are unchanged with the exception of Ferozepore Rapeseed which is quoted at 52s. per quarter against 58s. on Friday, but this is evidently an oversight.

Enfaced Rupee Paper as compared with Thursday's quotations shows an advance of ¼ in Fours and a decline of ¼ in Fives-and-a-half, Fours-and-a-half being unchanged. Indian Exchange Bank shares are unaltered on the week. Withdrawals from the Bank of England for France are assuming importance, £500,000 having been taken out since last return.

Reuter does not give any quotation for Bar Silver, but private advices call the market weak at 57¼d. per oz. The usual amount of Council Drafts—£350,000—is advertised for the weekly biddings on Wednesday, so that there is evidently no intention on the part of Government to suspend their drawings as yet.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a very quiet feeling, and every appearance of rates continuing to give way, but telegrams from Calcutta advising a steadier market there, a slightly firmer tone was observable in the afternoon, and closing quotations are the same as on Saturday :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 10d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	...1s. 10 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	...1s. 10¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	...1s. 10 5-16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at ¼ premium ; 60 days' sight 98⅜ nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at about Saturday's rates, but the improvement is more due to a better feeling on the part of sellers than any increased buying. We call Fours, Rs. 98 ; Fours-and-a half, Rs 98½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 27th instant shows the following alterations :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	19,68,357
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	2,33,472
Deposits	Inc.	,,	6,43,451
Loans	Inc.	,,	1,18,785
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	3,43,787
Ca-h with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	1,44,917
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	20,41,766

Notwithstanding the large decrease in the Cash Balance the return is not unfavourable. The withdrawals are entirely on the part of Government, who, having drawn down almost to their minimum, will necessarily have to provide in anticipation for their future wants. The public demand is not increased in any way, and looking to the better advices now coming from Calcutta, it is improbable that any change will be made in the rates of discount on Wednesday.

THE SHARE MARKET continues quiet but fairly steady. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. higher. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs 10 lower, Mazagons Rs. 10 higher. In Press Companies the only change is an improvement of Rs. 5 in Motu-alls. Dhurrumsey Spinning shares have declined Rs. 20, Great Eastern Manockjee Petit and Goculdass Morarjee Rs. 5 per share ; other companies are steady and unchanged.

COTTON to-day has been very dull in anticipation of unfavourable advices from Liverpool owing to the heavy American receipts on Saturday, considerable anxiety to sell has been shown and prices are fully Rs. 3 per candy lower. We quote :—

Best Hingunghaut, ready		Rs.	222	per candy f.p.
,, Ginned Broach, Feb.		,,	223	,,
,, Akola	,,	,,	208	,,
F. G. F. Omra.	,,	,,	204	,,
G. F.	,,	,,	200	,,
F. G. F. Dhollera	April	,,	200	,,
G. F.	,,	,,	197	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged at £2-10 to £2 12 6 for ready, £2 7 6 for February shipment. There is a considerable amount of tonnage offering on the latter basis, but shippers ho d off. By mail there is nothing to report yet.

PIECE GOODS have been very quiet to day, and from first hands we have not heard of any business of importance. From the Bazaar a fair business is passing at previous prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates pe Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	708½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	600
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	385
Hong. & Shanghai Bana.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	339
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	110
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank	80,000	250	all	10 do.	458

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p. c.	220 xd.
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13 9 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65 7 8	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 18 11	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19 6 5 15	do.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	175 p.a*	1,600
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,050
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	,,00*	2,480
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	100 p.a.	1,600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.a.	1,190
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.a.	855
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,063
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	..	1,670
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	110 p.a	1,295
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,285
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.a.	1,145
Hydraba S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jeeva Bailoo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a*	1,101
Khandalla Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,170
K. Mancojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	995
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.a*	1,020
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	20,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,345
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,380
Muagon S. and W.	2,000	1,000	all	..	933
National S. and W. Co. of India	900	1,000	all	..	975
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	910
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.a*	845
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,160
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,000
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	980
Do do. 1 Share.	500	250	125	p.a.	260
Shahpore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee.	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	815
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	480
Belgary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Berar Company (New)	155	800	all	40 p.a.	435
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75
Ca'war Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
C labs Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	200	all	15 do	180
East India Press Co.	382	1,000	all	180 do	820
F. t Press Co.	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,380
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	160
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	1,000	1,000	100 do	325
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	250	25 do	325
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	400
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	445
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	87½ do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 00
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press C	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	625

BANK OF BOMBAY

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 27th January as compared with the statement issued on the 20th January :—

LIABILITIES.	20th Jan.	27th Jan.
	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	19,68,357	30,50,686
Do. do. do. at Branches	2,33,472	12,57,550
Other Deposits	1,35,69,917	1,41,83,238
Post Bills	47,935	46,361
Cash Credits, under-alls	3,35,373	4,67,133
	2,84,55,054	3,10,04,934

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	36,57,894	36,53,856
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,90,431	17,65,173
Loans on Security of do. do.	15,57,686	16,86,471
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,349	1,73
Bills Discounted	1,19,91,240	1,23,35,227
Stamps	3,929	4,004
Dead Stock Rs. 3,16,933		
Amount applied in reduction of 1,56,000	3,61,933	3,61,933
Bullion	7,90,733	7,90,733
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,45,816	1,09,705
Cash and Currency Notes	9,47,468	10,05,702
	3,24,68,026	3,10,04,934

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 20th January, 1877 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	4,74,853	11	8
Other Deposits	35,44,6.7	13	8
Cash Credits	6,83,276	11	3
Post Bills	9,159	9	8
Reserve Fund	5,25,000	0	0
Rs.	2,02,36,547	14	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	84,08,673	11	4
Govt. Securities	30,61,653	4	0
Loans	18,03,173	8	1
Account of Credits	8,57,291	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	42,42 539	8	6
Dead Stock	2,38,94 13	3	
Bills of Exchange	11,39,104	12	1
Due by other Banks	4,54,931	0	0
Rs.	2,02 36,547	14	3

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd January compared with that for 31st December :—

LIABILITIES.	31st December. Rs. A. P.	23rd January. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,72,639 2 5	16, 1,164 2 5
Treasury Balance	1,79,67,940 1 2	1,87,08,970 14 0
Other Deposits	2,27 42, 88 4 2	2,14,08,473 12 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,96,496 8 6	3 8,821 15 1
Sundries	9,83,252 9 1	6,38, 69 11 5
Rs.	6,34,62,846 9 4	6,28,67,500 7 9

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,22,44,195 12 6	1,07 80,151 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	74 14,856 11 4	70 97, 96 11 4
Credits on ditto	6 58,832 5 10	52,76,876 8 9
Bills Discounted	1,65,75 909 5 3	1,42,98,581 9 0
Balances with other Banks	3,83,5.9 15 1	3,88,817 15 8
Bullion	10,082 0 9	10,082 0 9
Dead Stock	10,38 197 0 5	10,43,786 8 8
Stamps	11,324 9 5	11,577 11 5
Sundries	7,33,3.9 1 1	4,58,513 5 10
Cash at Head Office	44,80,7 3 15 8	1,00,58,103 8 8
Do. at Branches	2,89,81,7 1 2 8	1,34,50,512 15 8
Rs.	6,34 62,846 9 4	6,28,67,500 7 9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE REHMANY, 593 tons, Captain A. Milne, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. I. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one first class and ninety-six deck passengers.

THE DOWN CASTLE, 988 tons, Captain Gallicher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a cargo of 1,220 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Boyle and Co.

THE S. S. HAROLD HAARFAGER 1,353 tons, Captain G. Heitberg, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Jeddah (January 9th) with a general cargo, and seven hundred and seventy-one deck passengers.

We are informed by the *Madras Mail* that the Marine Court of Inquiry ordered by Government, concerning the accident to the s. s. Duke of Sutherland, has been adjourned *sine die* on the ground that the officers of the vessel cannot at present be spared from their duties.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUTAILLA, 491 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Calcutta (January 8th), calling at Rangoon, and Moulmein, with a cargo of timber. She spoke the ship Donaldin tow on the 25th of Cochin, steering North "all well."

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINGORLA 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed yesterday for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—The Jam of Gus Beyla three friends and eight followers, and two hundred and seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Furnivall, Mr. Noonan, Revd. Depelchin, Mr. G. Smith, Miss Debhostos, thirty-seven deck passengers, and nineteen Horses.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. GOA, 1,251 tons, Captain J Avern sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. R. W. Dow, Mrs K Hormusjee and servant, Heerjee A Khumbatta and child, Mr. A. C. Campbell Mr. A. D. Champbell, Mr. R. S. Allan, W. S. Berry, Mr P. Strettons, Mr. Mamberbi, friend and servant, and thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. COM'S. S. SURAT, 3,141 tons, Captain G. C. Burn-, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails, and the following passengers :—9 boxes specie, 3 boxes silver coins 1 box gold coin, 3 boxes gold 404 boxes silver, 16 bales saffron, 30 cases flour, 36 bundles Ivory teeth 2 boxes wax, 17 packages gum, 210 cases incense, 21 packages color and paint, 15 cases beads, 5 cases boots, 140 bales twist, 15 cases paper, 1,800 bundles rod iron, 690 bars iron 1,577 packages whi ing, 4,377 bundles iron hoops, 2 4 4 packages pi ce good, and many other packages merchandise and transhipment cargo for different parts.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
27	Surat (s)	Burne	Suez, Jan 15.
28	Harald Haarfager's	Hitberg	Jeddah, Jan 9.
	Putialli (s)	H Anderson	Calcutta, Jan 8.
29	Sollemutta (s)	Nicods	Goa, Jan 24.
	Pachamba (s)	Gray	Bassein, Jan 10.
	Down Castle	Gallicher	Hull, Sept 18.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Jan 27.
	Rene	Cadet	Bordeaux.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vesse's.	Commanders.	Destination s.
29	Lady Frances	Dew	Rangoon.
	Tribet (s)	Cates	Southampton.
	Goa (s	Avern	Coast and Calcutta.
	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	K. Coast & Kurrachee

The barque Rehmany, Milne, for Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

25 Himalaya (s) ..... Venderson ...Singapore, Jan. 8.
Mahratta (s) ..... James ..... Akyab, Jan. 22.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

25 Satara (s) ....
Reliance (s) ....
Vixen (s) ....
Bozelle ....

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

25 John Chapman (s)... ..... R miapatam.
Jessica ..... Chittagong.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

24 Glee Maiden .... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Yeddow s—18 cases dry ginger, Veerchund Hemchund; 10 cases indigo, Thackersee Dewjee; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Hafli Brothers; 155 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee; 25 bales hemp and 37 bales rags, Dwarkadass Chutturbhoy; 50 bales wool, Lilla hur Govindjee; 55 bales cotton, Govuldass Calli ujee; 180 bales cotton, Wand A Graham and Co; 10 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 103 bales cotton, G C Bushby and Co; 59 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondeejee; 85 bales wool, Horjeevandass Vussonjee and Vussonjee Dew hund; 20 bales hides, Allarakia Sozn; 54 bales cotton Goculdass Tocl'ersee; 50 bales cotton, Nursee Keswajee; 46 bales wool, Thackersey Goppjee; 15 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee; 40 bales wool, Gocullass Toolseedas; 58 bales cotton, Wiley, Muir and Co.

Arazo s—1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 60 bales hemp, Harry Bhanjee; 72 bales cotton, Jewandass Lookmedass; 243 bales cotton, Peel, Gassels and Co; 103 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 75 bales wool, Purdhan Sewjee; 25 bales wool, Cullianjee Ramjee; 27 bales wool, Heeranund Khilldass; 21 bales wool, Heeranund Khelass; 62 bales cotton, Muthooradass Nensee; 46 bales cotton; J Lookmedass; 52 b les cotton, Choonilall Pranjeevandass; 50 bales cotton, Oh Bhoy Moolchund; 120 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass.

Guy Mannering s—167 bales cotton, Dewjee Dossa; 106 bales cotton, Gocullass Thackersee; 403 bags wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj.

FOR HAVRE.

Countess of Rothes, 159 bales cotton, Stearn Hobard and Co.
Lady Cairns, 161 casks B horse, des Lockhart and Co.
Cosmopolite s—511 bags pepper and 62 bales hemp, Dyal Jairaz; 50 ales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100, bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—63 bales cotton A C Daly and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Ettore s—109 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns and Co; 200 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—100 bales twist, E D S sasoon; 101 packages raisin Frambhoy Lalljee; 24 bundles sundry wool, Jairabhoy Pershoy; 50 packages raisins, Ruttonjee Manuckjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—30TH JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGEANT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kewalbhoy Jaychund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathabhoy and another—Trebjee and Sayani.

For further direction and Costs on Commissioner's report.

311-75—Jefferson and Payne and Langley—John Joseph Rodrigeus vs Joaquim Fernandis—Lynch and Tobin a.

In Judges Summons for Transfer from Chambers.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ruttonbhoy Manuckjee and others—Chuttoorbhoy Waljee and others—Claimants, Shapoorjee and Theunissen.

Suits for hearing and finalisdisposal.

LONG CAUSES.

388-75—P Kanga jee—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhoy and an ther—F and Smith and Macfarlane.

154-76—Prescot and Winter—Robert Jog vs Abdool Satar Haji Mahomed and others—Bhashkarshna and B, Pestonjee K a d Crawford and Bovey.

570-76—Mr Bicknell—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Usman Amodh Boshe—Mr Skipsey.

573-76—limmington, Hore and Langley—Velsbhoy and another vs Pemjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thunderdass.

161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Nana dass Parmanundass and others—Tyabjee and Bayani.

392-76—J Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Vithoba Pandoorung—and others Chalk.

188-76—Chalk—Mercanth Jones vs Joseph C. Laurence—Jafferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1839.

Mr Fleicher—Syed Yoosuf bin Syed Hoosein vs Ahmed Sullaman and others.

LONG CAUSES.

318-76—Mr. Macfarlane—Bunday Alli Merally vs Khuluckdina Khulfanbhoy—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

527-76—Jefferson and Payne—Peeroo Mahomed vs Hubbiboy Cassumbhoy and others—M H Khan & C and B.

478-74—Jefferson and Payne—Goculdass Currumsey vs The New Dhollera Spinning and Weaving Co—Branjee and P.

338-76—Jeejeebhoy and G—Vittoba Bhagwan P vs Keshav Wamon P and others—M M Munshi.

(Bef re the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

535-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—J A Macdonald vs Abdoolally Kurreembhoy and mother.

529 76—Crawford and Bovey—Dadjee Lalljee and others vs Pandjee Omajee and others.

679-76—Jefferson and Payne—William Arthur Hurst vs D Okeeffe—Prescot and Winter.

712-76—Muljee and Bomonjee—Cursondass Nensey vs Tricumdass Shrimandass and others

718-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Pitamber Vanersey vs Panchal Poonumchund.

LONG CAUSES.

572-74—Khundasee M—Damoodher Succaram and others vs Henry Gamble &c—S and T. Bolchrisna and B.

490-76—In person and pauper—Dhondee Chandrojee vs Bhinbai widow and others—N N Khotare.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

1-77—Shamrao P—Nanjee Maksanjee and another vs Veerjee Jairam and others.

529-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Radhabai widow vs Nursoo Nago and another.

567-76—Muljee and Bomonjee—Bhikoo Bhawanbhoy and another vs Sorabjee Pestonjee.

612-76—Crawford and Bovey—William George Pedder vs Ballajee Bhagwantrao.

637-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Heeranbhoo widow and another vs Essajee Mamoojee and others—Muljee and Bomonjee.

694-78—Lynch and Tobin—Mooljee Hunsraj vs Hajee Adom Hajee Ismail Mitza H Khan.

LONG CAUSES.

208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Radakisw Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

601-75—Mr Macfarlane—Dajiba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass vs Dajiba Gopall—Mr Macfarlane—Part heard.

190-78—Remington Hore and Langley—Eliazo Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Lund G and G and Skipsey.

275-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsookdass vs Hasbootmull Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROWN—December 15th, on board the Sobraon, on her passage to Melbourne, James William Brown, late of Bombay, son of the Rev. Chas. J. Brown, D. D, of Edinburgh, aged 34 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HEAP.—January 25th, at Chitpore, Mr. Alfred Heap, Goods Dept., E. B. Railway, aged 38 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1877.

THE block of traffic on the G. I. P. Railway and the Madras line has had very serious results. The Bombay grain merchants are, for instance, in evil case. They have bought large quantities of grain up-country, and it has been lying at local stations along the G. I. P. Railway for months. Ten lakhs of bags are said to be thus detained, and to be spoiling for want of carriage. It is not, therefore, surprising that the merchants who own the grain are now complaining ; it is somewhat strange that they have not complained before. People who are likely to suffer such a loss as threatens to fall on the grain dealers are generally clamorous for relief, and it is always a matter of public interest that such relief should be afforded in all cases when it is practicable to do so. The position of the merchants we understand to be this. They are prepared to submit to the loss occasioned by any temporary pressure on the line as they would have to do if the loss were occasioned by any natural cause ; but they are not prepared to submit to a loss which they think the Railway Company might have averted, and they therefore charge the Company with want of foresight and neglect of the interests of an important class of constituents. This is a serious matter and requires examination. No body of men, as a rule, are harder worked than the employés of a Railway Company, and from the manager to the porter the life of each is generally a life of toil. The G. I. P. Railway in particular has the advantage of having at the head of its several departments gentlemen of great sagacity and experience, so that one would naturally suppose that everything that was necessary to improve the traffic and benefit the Company and its constituents alike would surely be done. It is, however, at this point that the complaints of the grain merchants fall. They say that, if the Company cannot convey their grain, the fault lies at the door of the Company. How is this the case? The Company frankly confesses its weakness, but is any one to blame? It is impossible to read the papers we have published on the subject without being struck by the pathetic plea of the Company, "no waggons." The Agent of the Company says that there has been unusual pressure on the line which has caused a "block." The merchants answer that the pressure might easily have been foreseen and ought to have been provided for ; that the "block" has lasted since the early part of last November ; that no improvement has yet taken place ; that the stocks at the stations will soon be increased by the supply of a new crop ; and, finally, that they themselves are being ruined. There is something very touching in a part of the letter we published on Friday. The merchants say, "They are "brought face to face with a gigantic loss. "Their money is almost literally melting away "before their eyes, and they earnestly hope that "some means may be speedily devised by which, "though their loss will still be great, their "almost total ruin may be averted." Upon the case put forward by the Railway Company it certainly does seem that the pressure might have been foreseen, and that more waggons ought to have been obtained to carry the increased traffic. It seems to be doubtful, as the matter stands, whether the Railway Company can overtake its arrears. Besides the heavy business which always comes at this part of the year, there is the dead weight of ten lakhs of bags to be got rid of, and more will be daily arriving. With increase of traffic there should be increase of prosperity, even though an expenditure be at first required for an increase of staff and rolling stock. Further, a railway is one of the chief agents of civilization and in developing the resources of a country, and the G. I. P. Railway Company has not only its duty to perform towards its shareholders and the Government which guarantees its dividend, but it has the obligation of fostering all trades which depend upon it and which may materially augment the prosperity of the country. Here the Company seems at fault. It is admittedly incapable now, and the future is doubtful, and that notwithstanding the great exertions of the railway officials.

Having thus stated the views of the grain-dealers, it may be as well to enter a larger field of inquiry, and discuss the important questions whether or not the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Madras Railway Company are to blame for the block that has taken place, and whether the time has not come when both of these Companies should be compelled to support a much larger rolling stock than they do at present. Of course no one is to blame for the Famine, and the Railway Companies cannot well be stigmatised if their resources were suddenly overtaxed by the upspringing of an unusual traffic. The grain dealers think that the Railway Companies had plenty of warning that the Famine would cause a sudden increase of traffic, and that therefore they ought to have provided for the increase. The first difficulty, however, the Railway Companies had to encounter was that which at first stared the Government in the face—viz., to know precisely what area of country was affected by the Famine, and how much relief would probably be required ; and the next difficulty they had to meet was that when tolerably accurate information was obtained about the Famine area, and they learned that large supplies of grain would certainly have to be carried into the famine-stricken districts, they found they could not procure new rolling stock from England in less than nine months or a year, and it was doubtful whether at the end of that period the necessity for additional rolling stock would not have disappeared. It has been supposed that waggons can be built in the railway workshops in a very short time ; but the fact is that all the heavy ironwork for the waggons must be procured in England. If you ask any experienced railway officer, he will tell you that in his opinion the present rolling stock is quite sufficient for all ordinary purposes. It is very probable that this is the case ; but the remaining fact that stands out clearly is worthy of notice—namely, that anything beyond "ordinary purposes" is sufficient to demoralise the whole of the arrangements of our main lines of railway ! Let us see what the result of the pressure created by the Famine has been. Those who have to depend much upon the regularity of the postal service must know that one effect of the recent increase in railway traffic has been to cause so much irregularity in the delivery of the mails that it would be idle to speculate upon getting any single letter at any particular time. In the next place, we have a derangement of goods traffic by something like a complete "block" at parts of the line. The block at Raichore, where the G. I. P. Railway and the Madras Railway unite, has been complete, and the Railway authorities there seemed at first to be quite unable to deal with it. From November, when the Famine first began to assume a tangible shape, and merchants were invited to pour their grain into the distressed districts, up to the end of the first week in January, the G. I. P. Railway Company sent daily from eighty to ninety grain laden waggons into Raichore; but here the Madras Railway Company could not pass the waggons on along their line, nor could they unload them and send them back again along the G. I. P. Railway. The consequence of this state of matters was that on the 8th of January there were from 800 to 1,000 waggons, bound for the Madras Presidency, standing useless in sidings on the line between Callian and Raichore, unable either to go forward or go back. Complaints poured in upon the G. I. P. Railway Company from all parts of the North-West Provinces and Bengal, and the consequence was that it had to stop all through booking for the Madras line—thus, as it were, paralysing a trade which might have grown into gigantic proportions but for the complete collapse of the Indian Railway system under the weight of greater pressure than ordinary. It is only fair to point out that there were some subsidiary causes for the block at Raichore. One was that the large cotton waggons of the G. I. P. Railway cannot pass through the Madras Railway goods' sheds ; but these waggons formed only a small proportion of the whole. Perhaps the public would like to know why, when the completeness and reciprocity of the whole of the great lines of India are so desirable, politically and commercially, there are waggons kept on one line which are practically useless on the line to which it is joined. We cannot tell them the reason ; but the subject of reciprocity of rolling stock on the trunk lines of India should receive the attention of the forthcoming Railway Conference. The Madras Railway Company have excused themselves for their failure at Raichore by saying they wanted more sidings there for unloading purposes, but that the G. I. P. Railway Company would not agree to pay their moiety, Raichore being a joint station for the use of the two Companies. The Agent for the G. I. P. Railway Company has, however, replied that his Company will share any expenses which the Madras Government may consider to be desirable for the purpose of increasing the siding accommodation at Raichore. The G. I. P. Railway Company on their part do not think that the Madras Company have done their duty, and it must be confessed that the conduct of the latter seems to lay them open to a charge of being supine and dilatory. The G. I. P. Railway Company say that the Madras Railway Company have not done all they might have done with the siding-room which is already at their disposal, for whereas the G. I. P. Railway staff have to work day and night, with relays of men, the Madras Railway Company have been comfortably jogging along by daylight as if there were no necessity for a little extra exertion. At the outside, they were working twelve hours out of the twenty four ; and thus eight hours were being practically wasted daily, although it cannot be denied that a third of a day, daily, if industriously applied, might have been used to excellent effect by the Madras Railway Company in clearing off the surplus stock that was putting out of gear the whole of the arrangements of the G. I. P. Railway. The Madras Railway Company say they want engines ; but hitherto, or at least till the other day, they have not been working their engines fully. At the most, they have been taking four trains a day out of Raichore, when, if they had worked their engines by night, they could have taken away at least two extra trains daily. There is an impression in some quarters that either the Madras Railway Company are already too comfortably off, with their interest guaranteed by Government, to think of putting themselves much about to relieve the Famine in the Madras Presidency, or that they dislike the short runs from Raichore to Gooty and Bellary and are only disposed to help such traffic as is booked through to Madras ; but, whether or not either of these suspicions is correct, there is no doubt that the Madras Government should have insisted on the vigour which Sir Richard Temple has developed in their Railway staff being put forward long ago. The two Railway Companies are wrangling more or less over the block at Raichore, but the point of greatest interest for the public is not which is right, but whether or not the Government of India should not look more to the unity of the entire trunk line system of the country. The Madras Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the East India Railway, and

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ACCIDENT TO SIR GEORGE COUPER.

ALLAHABAD, 29TH JAN.

Sir George Couper's horse fell with him when he was riding into Hurdwar on Friday. His Excellency's small bone was broken above the ankle.

SIR HENRY DAVIS AND SIR LEWIS PELLY.

Sir Henry Davis left Peshawur before the arrival there of Sir Lewis Pelly. The want of accord between them is being much commented upon. Apparently the Lieutenant Governor will have no voice in the approaching Conference on Cabul affairs, and will return direct to Lahore from Kohat.

CABUL AFFAIRS.

The Cabul Envoy arrived at Peshawur on the morning of the 27th, and was met at the Frontier by the Cantonment Magistrate, and escorted by a guard of honour; he paid a visit to Sir Lewis Pelly at noon. Sir Lewis returned the visit, accompanied by Dr. Bellew, at 4 P.M. The Envoy is being hospitably entertained by the Government in a large house within the Cantonment. The visits already exchanged have been most cordial, and the *Pioneer* thinks this is a proof that evidently friendly relations still exist between the Ameer and the British Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, 29TH JAN.

The Honble Robert Anstruther Dalyell, late Chief Commissioner of Mysore, is reappointed a Member of the Viceroy's Council for the third time. Mr. T. J. C. Plowden succeeds Mr. Henvey as Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.

LATEST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 29TH JAN.

The Porte is vigorously prosecuting the reforms mentioned in the new Constitution.

Midhat Pasha has issued a decree disarming the civil population.

Replying to the direct invitation of the Porte, Prince Milan has notified that he is willing to negociate for peace.

LONDON, 27TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	6 11-16d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. do.	88½
5½ per cent. do.	92½
Oriental Bank Shares	£45
Chartered do do.	£20
do. Mercantile do.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai	£35
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£87,600,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£106,400,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	107¾.

The sum of £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Departure—Norfolk.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market weak.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 10d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10 5-16d.	„
Credits,	3 „	„ 1s. 10¼d.	„
Documents,	3 „	„ 1s. 10 5-16d.	„
Sovereigns		Rs. 11-4 each.	„

FRONTIER NEWS.

[PUNJAB AND FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.]

LAHORE, 24TH JAN.

On the 16th instant died the celebrated Abdul Majid Khan Mehmad. Captain Plowden, the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, as soon as he heard the news started in company with a police officer to the village in which the deceased Khan had been residing, and expressed to the people his deep regret for the Khan's death. Although we cannot ascertain the exact age of the deceased, we know that he was well advanced in years. His honesty was proverbial, and he was much trusted by the Kheberies (his son married a daughter of one of the Kheberi Khan's), and was also an earnest well-wisher of the British Government. It is reported that some few days ago the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur gave the policemen of Imli Chabutra (a chauki near the Kohat Pass) the sum of Rs. 100 as a gratuity. The reason of this liberality is not yet known.

For the last few days the police officer at Peshawur has been collecting ammunition and arms from the fort, and transferring it to a safe place near the jail; the same officer has also been employed in sending ammunition and guns under a safe escort to each village in order to give the villages the means of defending themselves should the need occur.

Nana Shah, the now celebrated robber, is described by one who has seen him as being a short thickset man, very fat and strong, and so fleet of foot as to be with difficulty overtaken by an ordinarily swift horse. He is always armed, and has numerous followers among whom he is very popular, as he always divides the plunder he makes, equally among them.

LATEST FROM KOHAT.

A few days ago (we cannot as yet ascertain the exact date, as our correspondent has, in this instance, neglected to date his communication) some 16 Afreedees committed a raid on the village of Bagh, on the Mohmand borders. They entered the house of a weaver who raised the alarm. The villagers turned out *en masse*, and it is said managed to capture 2 matchlocks from the raiders, though not without getting one of their number wounded in the leg; in this instance also the raiders escaped unhurt.

Some Afreedees are also reported to have suddenly pounced upon and carried off two lads who were cutting wood in the village of Rhahel. The assistance of several villagers, who were also cutting wood at the time, was unavailing.

Some thieves of Bast Khel entered the ravines in the vicinity of the Ghara Ral Pass and leisurely selected some 28 goats and sheep from among some hundred which were grazing there and made off with them. It was not till some considerable time had elapsed that the goat herd became aware of the loss he had sustained, and by that time the thieves had gained the hills, and pursuit was hopeless.

The police arrested a bugler wandering in the neighbourhood of the Zangi Pass. He relates that, while out in the field, he was kidnapped by four Afreedees who dragged him into the interior of the hills, stripped him of all his clothes and then released him. His statement has a certain air of plausibility about it, but it seems strange that he should have been kidnapped so close to the cavalry and infantry lines, and that when there were others in the field, and the slightest alarm would have brought out the entire force, and the Afreedees have found escape impossible.

MR. FURNIVALL, C. E., has just passed through Bombay on his way to Calcutta to report the results of his three months' work on the Scinde Frontier. Mr. Furnivall has surveyed the country from the Indus up to Jacobabad, but, although he went on through the Bolan Pass to Khelat and returned by a different route, he made no regular survey beyond the British border for a line of railway. He, however, collected all available information about the ...tics of trade between Scinde and ...histan and Cabul, and took bearings of ...country through which he passed, and which ...es great engineering difficulties to the construction of a railway. Mr. Furnivall found the border districts very quiet, and was able to travel about after a time without an escort.

MR. PARKES, C. E., went home by yesterday's mail, having succeeded, we understand, in convincing the Duke of Buckingham that there are no coast currents which can endanger the success of the harbour works at Madras.

THE Bombay Government has stopped work on the entrance to the Prince's Dock, until an objection raised by the Master Attendant (Captain Searle), that a greater width of entrance than 60 feet is required to accommodate the troopships, has been considered and disposed of.

NEWS has reached Bombay by the mail of the death, at the age of 71, of Mr. Edwin Heycock, who fifteen years ago was a well-known merchant of Bombay and as the first manager of the Central Bank of Western India, which flourished for several years till it fell upon evil times in 1864. Mr. Heycock was Sheriff of Bombay in one year of Sir Bartle Frere's administration. He had a turn for Biblical research, especially in the regions of prophecy, and published a book on the subject with the title of *Kings of the East*.

THE outlay on the Madras harbour works for November 1876 amounts to Rs. 74,907-8-1, for December 1876, Rs. 45,706,13-5, and the total cost from the commencement of the works to end of December 1876, Rs. 7,92,692 9-5.

THE *Madras Mail* has it on the authority of Mr. Elwin that the story which recently went the round of the newspapers, to the effect that an attempt had been made to loot a grain train near Cuddapah, was founded more on the fears and the lively imagination of a railway guard than on fact.

FRESH differences are anticipated between the Bishop of Colombo and his clergy. The *Madras Mail* publishes the following telegram from Colombo, 25th January:—"The Rev. Mr. Adamson of Tinnevelly has agreed to send Bishop Copleston twenty Tamil catechists and schoolmasters to commence a rival cooly Mission. A fresh ecclesiastical strife is imminent. A telegram has been sent to England announcing Bishop Gell's refusal to hear Mr. Clark's appeal."

AN important commercial association, says the *Manchester Guardian*, has just made a suggestion to the Foreign Office in favour of the neutralisation of the way to the east through the Suez Canal. This proposal has been made on account of the great advantages that would thereby accrue to the trade, shipping, and commerce of England. The method proposed is to place the control of the Canal under a joint commission of European Powers. Lord Derby has given the usual promise under the circumstances to take the subject into his consideration.

THE thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have been given to Nawab Abdul Ghani, C.S.I, and his son, Nawab Ahsanulla, for placing at the disposal of Government the handsome sum of Rs. 20,000, to be expended on some permanent work of charity for the benefit of the inhabitants of Dacca, in commemoration of the assumption, by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India. A committee, composed of the Commissioner, Judge, Collector, and Civil Surgeon of Dacca, are to consider how the money can best be expended, in accordance with the wish of the donors.

THE glories of the Imperial Assemblage have come to the hammer. "We hear from Delhi, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "that a daily auction is taking place, at the institute there, of the fittings and furniture which graced the dais, the amphitheatre, and the race stand. Shamianas, tents, and various camp equipages are in the hands of the auctioneers. It is expected that a goodly sum will be realised, although the things are fetching hardly one-third of their original price. Chairs, which, it is said, cost the Government Rs. 25 each, have been sold for Rs. 2-8 each, *Sic transit gloria.*"

THE defence of Stamboul is said by the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Pera, in a telegram of January 3, to be provided for in the following manner:—"Admiral Hobart Pasha, accompanied by Mr. Valentine Baker, lately Colonel in the English Army, left Galata to-day for Therapia, where they will embark to-morrow on board the Admiral's flagship, and thence proceed to Burgas, on the Black Sea, for the purpose of inspecting the country which lies in front of the fortifications which they have planned as a final line of defence, should the Turks be defeated in the Balkan passes."

IN order to expedite the transit of the goods strain on the Madras Railway Captain Bissett, B. E., who accompanied Sir Richard Temple, advises the immediate construction of a long siding at Raichore station sufficient to accommodate a train load of vehicles, and that four crossing stations should be opened between Kosgee and Nuncherla stations, which are respectively 25½ and 69½ miles distant from Raichore; at present only 80 or 600 waggons can be taken away from Raichore daily, but 10 engines which are being put up for State Railways are to be made available on the Madras line to work off the block of traffic at Raichore and adjacent G. I. P. Railway stations. The sidings and crossing stations will be immediately put in hand by the Company's Chief Engineer.

THE Khan of Khelat, accompanied by Captain Wylie and Dr. Duke, left Mooltan *en route* for Khelat on the morning of the 24th. His Highness was to go down the river to Kotree and thence by land *via* Jacobabad; but his retinue and followers travel by regular stages and the usual route, *via* Dehra Ghazee Khan. Most of the Baroda Chiefs, we are told by a Lahore paper, who accompanied the Khan to the Imperial Assemblage, and travelled back with him *via* Umritsur and Lahore, have been favourably impressed with the peace, order and security maintained in British territory, and contrast it with the disorder and insecurity generally rampant in the petty state of their own "Khanate,"—but they do not seem, at the same time, to be amicably disposed to the probable prospect of being relegated to their proper position as feudal and subordinate chiefs.

THE youthful Maharaja of Mysore and suite, accompanied by Capt. Wilson, the tutor, and Mr. Rungacharloo, arrived at Bangalore by a special train at 9 A. M. on the 25th instant under a salute of 21 fog-signals on the railway, followed by a salute of 21 guns from the saluting battery. He proceeded with Mr. Saunders to Government House where he is to remain during his stay at Bangalore. His Highness was met on the platform by Mr. Saunders, C. B., the Chief Commissioner, Gen. Elmhirst and staff, Mr. Gordon, C. S.I., Col. Pearse, the Commissioner of the Division, Major Clarke, the Secretary, Col. Johnston, Mr. Rickets, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Hudson and a large number of other. His Highness appeared to have borne the fatigs of the journey remarkably well, and the whole party seemed to have been much pleased with their trip, and in excellent spirits.

THE *Statesman* says:—"Sir Michael Westropp, the Chief Justice of Bombay, is so justly respected for his high personal character, his accomplishments as a lawyer, and his great ability as a judge, that we regret exceedingly to read the following remark in the *Times of India*, concerning the recent scandal in the High Court of Bombay connected with Mr. Mayhew's name:—

> It is a matter of notoriety to the whole Bar that the Chief Justice who has so readily embraced this opportunity of flinging an intolerable stigma upon the honour of Mr. Mayhew, and of publicly flouting Mr. Justice Pinhey in open Court as a mere Mofussil Judge not competent to deal with such a case as that of this wretched girl, is not now and for years past has not been the friend of either; that fact in itself renders it the more deplorable that language should have been used, which went far beyond anything called for by circumstances.

If Sir Michael Westropp has erred in this case at all, and it is not clear to ourselves that he has, he has erred from conviction. A strong man like Sir Michael Westropp *must* chafe at the weakness of a colleague like Mr. Pinhey, and that he should rescent Mr. Mayhew's playing upon that weakness, with *prima facie* grounds for believing that he had done so, was very natural. Do barristers really never select the judge before whom to take a doubtful application?"

WE quote the following from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"Christmas tide, usually a season of gaiety, has during 1876-77 been, so far as the Punjab is concerned, characterised by an unusual number of tragedies. At Mooltan and Delhi, murders, or to say the least homicides, have been committed, and at Umritsur a death by misadventure took place. The victim in the last named case was a railway employé named O'Brien. He and a few companions were celebrating New Year's Day by having a carousal. O'Brien it appears having taken too much fell on the ground and went to sleep. He subsequently woke up and considerable 'sky larking,' it is stated, ensued, and it was during this time that he received the injuries which resulted in his death. He was discovered some time during the small hours of the morning lying on the floor, much bruised and insensible, by one of his friends who carried him to the room he occupied and put him to bed where he died. A fellow employé is said to have admitted that he had accidentally caused the death. The whole matter is before Mr. Benton at Umritsur who is holding a preliminary enquiry.

THE *Statesman*:—"A Hindu," of Madras, has published "Remarks on the Delhi Assemblage," for the purpose apparently of rebuking his countrymen, for arrogating to themselves rights that do not belong to them. We commend the pamphlet to the native community, as it may possibly lessen their dissatisfaction, on the principle that Carlyle illustrates, when he tells us (we quote from memory) "Believe that you deserve to be hanged, and it will be happiness to be merely shot; believe that you deserve to be hanged in a hair halter, and it will be happiness to be suspended in hemp." The author thinks that too much has been made of the Proclamation of 1858, and that nothing therin is to be regarded as a promise which the Government is bound to keep. There is much in the same sensible and loyal strain. Is the "Hindu" indulging in a little sarcasm at our expense? What could be finer, for instance, than his suggestion that the present famine "has *opportunely* come in to induce the Government to feed a large mass of the population about this jubilee occasion out of the public funds, as if this accompaniment should not be wanting to assimilate the Delhi Assemblage to its ancient prototype, the Rajsuya?" Our "Hindu" is very simple, or very sly.

THE *Time's* Delhi correspondent has been terribly misrepresented either by the printer's devil or some sub-editor who knows not India. Here is how *Punch* chaffs him:—

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT IN A NEW PLACE.

Dear Punch,—When the Prince of Wales was in India, I read with great interest the letters of your Special Correspondent, but towards the close of the series the pleasure which they gave me was greatly marred by the cruel suspicions which you cast on the good faith of your talented Representative by hinting that he had never gone to India at all, but had written the letters at Gravesend, with the assistance of a Hindu crossing-sweeper!

I fear that, in your injustice, you went so far as to dismiss him. But true genius cannot long remain hidden; and my sorrow at your harshness and your Special's misfortune was turned into joy on reading in the *Times* of Christmas Day the account of the Viceregal procession at Delhi. No other hand but his could have penned the following remarkable sentence:—

> "Behind them came the remainder of the Body Guard and a squadron of the 10th Hussars; then the three Lieutenant-Governors, each on an elephant, and each attended by his Staff; next the Members of Council, the Secretaries to the Government, and the Chief Justices of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; then Solah Topees, looking singularly out of place in their judicial robes."

It is many years since a Member of the House of Commons spoke of "the foredoomed" who rushed on to the battle-fields, and carried off the wounded;" but his fame in India will now be shared, if not eclipsed, by the *Times* Correspondent, who has made the English public for the first time aware of the existence of those exalted members of the legal profession in India known as "Solah Topees." Deep must now be your regret at having, by your hastiness, allowed another journal to shine with an immortal glory that should have remained exclusively yours.—Ever yours,

RAM SING.

P. S.—If your Boy has yet returned with the Dictionary which you sent him for, would you look up the words "Solah" and "Topee"? In mine, which I have hitherto thought a good one, they are translated as "*pith*" and "*hat*." But this must be a mistake.—R.S.

It is evident that the word "then" before Solah Topees was meant by the correspondent to be "their," but Fate has given *Punch's* funny Hindoo a rare opportunity, and he has taken it.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Indian Public Opinion*, writing from Mooltan on January 22nd, says:—"On Christmas day a quarrel over something of no importance arose between two drivers (stationed at Samasetto, a Railway Station on the Indus Valley State Railway, about seven miles beyond Bhawulpore), named Robey and Rutherwood. The brawl commenced on an engine, and Rutherwood took the lead of assault by striking Robey on the arm with an iron shovel. The latter in the height of excitement, and passion, ran for his gun and there was a wild goose chase for some hours, without any further injury being done to either party. Both went into their rooms, which by the way were alongside of each other, and I don't know how long they were there when Rutherwood was informed by some busy-body that Robey was determined to shoot him. Hearing of this Rutherwood took a loaded revolver, went out to the verandah and meeting Robey there, shot him just over the left eye. The wounded man was the same day removed into the Railway Hospital at Adamwahan and two or three days after into the Artillery Hospital at Mooltan where he died on the morning of the 5th January. The accused, in the meantime, was arrested, brought to Mooltan and was taken back to Bhawulpore for preliminary trial, and I believe a couple of days ago passed through this station to be tried by the Chief Court. As the community of this part of the country take a great interest in the case they will be much obliged to you for any particulars of the trial you may give them. The most striking part of the sad catastrophe is the result of the *'post mortem* examination, which showed that the bullett had traversed all but the whole of the brains and lodged there, and with the bullett in his brains he lived for 11 days. I may mention that the deceased was a single man."

THE *Daily Telegraph* pays the following tribute to the memory of Mr. Titus Salt:—

With the death of Sir Titus Salt, Baronet, ends a career which may not inaptly be said to belong to the romance of commerce; for the story of how the owner of Saltaire made his fortune is indeed singular. Many years ago there were consigned to a firm of merchants in Liverpool several bales of some strange hairy wool from Australia. Nobody had ever seen the like of it before; nobody thought much of it; and thus it lay stowed away in a shed at the docks as though it were so much lumber. It happened one day that Mr. Titus Salt, a small manufacturer of Yorkshire, was in Liverpool, and, wandering about the docks, he chanced to come across this neglected consignment of seeming rubbish. He examined it, however, and asked if he might be allowed to take some of it away with him. Of course he obtained permission to carry off as much as he pleased. What he did with the sample he thus procured need not be told. Suffice it to say that he came back again, offered to purchase the whole of the "rubbish," and became its possessor for a merely nominal sum. This hairy wool, this trash which no one would even look at as a marketable commodity, and of which Mr. Titus Salt secured the monopoly, was alpaca. Such was the way in which the fortunes of the great manufacturer and millionaire, who died at his seat, Crowsnest, near Halifax, yesterday, were founded. For years Mr. Salt and his family were the sole makers of that useful material which has grown to be something like a rival to cotton; and on the strength of the valuable patent they thus acquired they built a factory which, with extensions, has become one of the largest in England. This hugehive of industry, conspicuous as it is to the eye of the passing traveller, is not, however, the most remarkable feature of Saltaire. Surrounding the vast factory is a large village, or small town, containing many thousand inhabitants; everyone of whom, of working age, is somehow employed at the big alpaca mill. Sir Titus Salt was the sole landlord of this busy community, and the manner in which he discharged his responsibilities as such is one of the most notable facts of his times. At his own expense and under his personal supervision he provided everything that seemed necessary for the moral and material well being of his little kingdom. He built for his people baths and washhouses, schools and places of recreation; he erected a mechanics' institute, the appointments of which will compare with those of a fashionable club, and he also caused to be constructed a chapel attached to the Congregationalist body of which all that can be said in the way of objection is that it is only too splendid. Saltaire, in short, has been established on what may be called a basis of practical philanthropy, while a laudable attempt to guard the morals of its inhabitants has been made in the rigid exclusion from the place of all public traffic in intoxicating liquors. In these things Sir Titus Salt both meant well and did well. Personally he was an intelligent, kind-hearted man, a progressive politician, a munificent contributor to public charities, and a zealous promoter of popular education. His life has been useful in many ways. He made his fortune by the introduction of a beautiful and valuable commodity, and he spent a large portion of it in doing substantial good to those he at once employed and served. In the history of the manufacturing industry of England, few names will have so high a place of honour as that of Titus Salt.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 5th instant about what were then the rumoured concessions to the Porte, concludes its article on the subject in the following words:—

> Until we know more of the facts, until these projects of conciliation harden into fixed propositions, it is too soon perhaps to found upon them any reflections whatever. But we have little doubt of the intention of M. Chaudordy to make these or similar proposals to his brother ambassadors; and if they are then accepted by General Ignatieff, a wide field will indeed lie open for speculation and wonder. Even to learn that one of the European delegates, and that one France—Russia's friend—had resolved to propose sweeping modifications before the original demands were rejected is surprising; for it seems to indicate that Russia is not only apprehensive of a rupture, but thoroughly frightened at the prospect and ready to back away from her position to any extent. Only three or four days ago General Ignatieff declared before the Conference that he had positive orders to refuse all counter-proposals whatever; and now (if this news is true, and we do not much doubt it,) we must infer that Russia herself is suggesting modifications which reduce the demands of the European Powers almost to nothing. There must of course be some reason for so sudden and so complete an abandonment of the game of brag—if it happens—and we scarcely know where to look for it except in the supposition that Prince Gortchakoff has discovered that the German Powers are rather more desirous of encouraging the Turk to resistance than to dissuade him from a conflict which would cripple Russia—and perhaps even lead to her destruction. Underhand diplomacy has been practised in Europe down to a very recent date indeed; secret understandings not perfectly loyal in aspect are sometimes arrived at even in our own day; and if—(the supposition is not started here for the first time)—an Austrian hint happened to reach the Porte lately, and if General Ignatieff got wind of it, the extreme and unexpected stubbornness of the Ottoman Government, and the hasts of the French representative to step forward with the conciliatory suggestions of which we now hear, are equally explained. This of course will be called a farfetched and perhaps even an immoral supposition; but we cannot easily believe that Russia will consent to any such abasement of her prestige, any such acknowledgement of importance and defeat, as acceptance of the rumoured concessions would signify, without some new and weighty reasons. Discovery of military weakness hardly suffices to account for it, nor simple distrust of the policy and intentions of the German Powers; for these are not new to the Russian mind. It had long been familiar with these considerations when, only three or four days ago, General Ignatieff still further pledged his Government to something like an ultimatum, based on the demands still before the Porte. What effect the new suggestions (if presented) may have upon the Porte is also a very speculative matter. As we understand them, they are precisely what we had heard of as Turkish counter-proposals last week. If so, then they are all the more likely to be accepted; but even in that case, we are not at all sure that the Porte will enter into binding engagements with foreign Powers to carry them out. If they are offered, the fact will be fully revealed that the Sultan is master of the situation; and his Government have been so roughly handled that it is only in human nature that they should make the most of their advantages and the fullest possible display of them. Therefore what we may fairly expect is, that they will include whatever suggestions they take from the Conference amongst their promises; will refuse to bind themselves in formal engagement to fulfilling them; and then when the European delegates are sent home in a more or less obvious state of humiliation, proceed faithfully to carry them out of their own will and authority. But so far as we know, matters have not yet reached the stage at which the Sultan's Ministers can so completely vindicate a resolve to resist all manner of dictation.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 3RD JAN.

SINCE my letter of last week the situation has undergone a considerable change; everything then pointed to an approaching war. The Conference failed; the Turks had been insulted and exasperated. The Russians, triumphant were casting their blandishments of sweet smiles and honied words over the Conference and leading it to their own tune. In a few days it was expected that the *special Plenipotentaries* would have cleared out of Constantinople, leaving Turkey to be crunched up by the great bear of whom all Europe stood in such mighty fear. But a change took place where it was least expected. With the help of her unscrupulous representative at Constantinople, Russia having made fools of some and frightened the others, she considered that enough had been done before Europe for the satisfaction of her *amour propre*, and at the last, when her next step would have brought her in actual collision with the Turks, she suddenly changed her ground and entered into negotiations, for a separate arrangement with the Porte. Having placed Lord Salisbury in antagonism with the Turks, and satisfied that his Lordship had ruined the prestige of England with the Porte, General Ignatieff has now all the more chance of success since Russia has proved her power to overawe, not only England, but the rest of Europe. His place at present is to repudiate privately the conditions of the Conference, and he declares that the stringent nature of the conditions is due to England; he apologetically tells Midhat Pasha that, although he disapproves, he is bound in honour to stand by Lord Salisbury. The Conference still meets, holds stormy debates, but cannot come to an understanding. On many points the European delegates have made concessions, but not sufficient to meet the views of the Turks. In fact, Midhat Pasha has made up his mind—and in this he is backed up by the whole Turkish nation—to resist every demand of the Powers that compromises the honour and independence of the Empire. He did not want a Conference, nor did he invite their Excellencies to come to Constantinople. With great difficulty his Government had been persuaded to agree to the project, and the Porte had only consented at last, in deference to the wishes of England, trusting in England's friendliness and sense of justice that she would not give her countenance to anything unreasonable or unjust. In this respect Midhat Pasha finds he has made a mistake, and he now means to repair it in his own way. He has bestowed a Constitution on the country which comprehends all the requirements of the people, and is suitable to the wants of the various races of the Empire. What right has Europe, then, to demand that he should give a premium to revolt by granting special privileges to the revolted provinces of Herzegovina, Bosnia and Bulgaria, and cede a portion of territory to Servia, after she has been beaten and her powert to harm destroyed; when before her misconduct the Porte had invariably met her demands for the cession of Little Svornik—the territory in question—by a decisive refusal. The Mussulman slaves of Bosnia and Bulgaria, who form a large part of the population, are not desirous of independence; nor are the Greeks of Thrace and Macedonia—the so-called Bulgaria to the south of the Baikans—anxious to see the fair districts of what they rightly consider their ancient inheritance pass into the hands of a rude, semi-barbarous race of slaves, numerically their inferiors, as also in every other respect both moral and intellectual. The Greek inhabitants of these mixed districts had addressed a petition, numerously signed to the Conference, praying that their case should be taken into consideration as well as that no injustice might be done them in the anxiety of Europe to exact retribution for Bulgarian sufferings. The Conference declined to extend its sympathies beyond the limits set them by Russia, and has replied that the labours of the preliminary Conference having been brought to a close, the delegates regretted their inability to take the demands of the Greeks into consideration. Very much irritated by this answer, the Greeks are now closely watching the action of the Porte, and if Midhat Pasha had yielded on the question of special reforms, it would have been the signal for the Greeks of Thrace and Macedonia, Thessaly and Epirus as well as the Greeks of the island of the Archipelago to rise up in arms, having had the precedent set before their eyes that disloyalty and revolt have their rewards, while loyalty and good conduct are overlooked and unappreciated.

Russia was as anxious to promote the prolongation of the armistice agreed upon at one of the last sittings of the Conference, as she had been active in opposing the five months' armistice when proposed by Turkey. In prolonging the armistice for two months more, it extends it to the same period originally proposed by the Porte. Certain peace has thus been secured between Turkey, Servia and Montenegro for two months, but the armistice would not affect Russia if she chose to advance. The advices that reach us from head-quarters (Kisheneff) show the Russian army to be badly prepared for an onward movement. The soldiers are badly provided with boots, and provisions are scarce owing to the difficulty of transport—a disadvantage which would increase with every mile that separates the army from its base of operations. Concentrated on the Turkish frontier amid the swamps and marshy deserts of Bessarabia, the Russians are getting decimated by sickness. The Commander-in-Chief, the Grand Duke Nicolas, has fallen a victim to the prevailing typhus and is at present lying dangerously ill of it. Military authorities state that in mobilizing the army the cost in money and men has been as great as that which the loss of a campaign would have entailed.

No particulars are known of the last audience of the Marquis with the Sultan. The Palace version is that after Lord Salisbury delivered himself of his threat to quit along with his brethren of the Congress and to take the British fleet away with him, the Sultan replied that his Lordship should remember that he had divested himself of the power to govern his Empire by his absolute will, only two days previously, and that having become a Constitutional Sovereign, he could no longer overrule the decisions of his ministers, and that he could only refer his Lordships to his ministers. Lord Salisbury must have found out by this time that the dictatorial attitude had been a mistake, for on leaving the Sultan's presence, he did not forthwith pack up his portmanteaux and leave the country, nor has he ordered the British fleet to quit the Turkish waters. We should not like to lose the protection of the fleet, but as regards the presence of Lord Salisbury and the rest of the Conference, they have done no good and much harm; their departure will leave the way free for General Ignatieff to settle matters between himself and Midhat Pasha. By offering more liberal terms than those proposed in the Conference Ignatieff will be able to convince the Turks that Russia was the least exacting of the Powers and no one will blame Turkey for securing peace under such circumstances. The Conference is expected to have one more sitting before its final break up; the departure of the Plenipotentiaries will probably take place next week.

A RETORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If our gallant and pious Brigadier, in his ideas of the fitness of things, holds that a man who has been a serjeant in the army is not fit to be trusted in civil employment, may not I, as an old soldier, be pardoned if I hold that a military officer who has become a religious enthusiast is as fit to be a catechist or religious lecturer as other men are to hold an important military command.

Until I read our very virtuous Brigadier's letter in your issue of the 26th inst., I never believed that our military authorities entertained so low an estimate of the character and feelings of those who hold, or held the (what I must now look on as unfortunate) position of non-commissioned officers in our army. What must they think of the poor privates; is it to be wondered at that it is difficult to get men to enlist at home?

But I still trust that all military officers do not feel it to be a pious duty to use language well calculated to sting and hurt the feelings of every man who has ever served as a non-commissioned officer or soldier.

I left the army many years ago. I have until now preserved with pride a medal, &c. that I received for service in the field, but I shall never let it be seen again, or anything else that would have me recognised as AN OLD SOLDIER.

JAN. 29.

BLASTING NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The unfortunate death of a European lad some short time ago, by being accidently struck with a fragment of stone thrown up by the blasting operations carried on in Marine Street in connection with the new drain being made there, resulted in the deferring of all blasting till before and after sunset, when the possibility of accidents of the kind occurring are of course reduced to a minimum. This arrangement was commendable to those who made it, but might be improved by postponing blasting on Sundays till after the services in the different churches are over. I formed one of the congregation at St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort, last Sunday, and during service the blasting commenced, reminding one of heavy cannonading, and tending in addition, as it must have done, to distract the attention of those present from the minister's subject. Such being four churches in the Fort, including St. Andrew's, Cathedral, Roman Catholic Chapel, and Forbes' Hall (Methodist), and all these being contiguous to the scene of blasting, the attendants at them must, I presume, have been disturbed no less than those at St. Andrew's.

There is another and important point, affecting as it does life and limb, to be urged in support of my suggestion for the postponment of blasting till the Church services are over.

As is well known, a large number of private vehicles assemble at the different churches, and, as may have been observed, it is the characteristic of the Indian coachman to leave their charge to take care of themselves, while they enjoy a "bedo" and a chat with their fellows. Under these favouring circumstances, it is quite possible that some Sunday, one or more of the more mettlesome horses might take fright at the noise caused by the blasting, bolt, and cause a general stampede, resulting in the usual concomitants to such disasters, a list of killed and wounded.

After the damage had been done, the question would be asked, who is to be hanged for it? Were it put to me, I should certainly say, the Municipal Commissioner, with whom, I presume, lies the power to guard against such a possible catastrophe.—Yours, &c. J. T.

Colaba, 29th Jan.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER IN BOMBAY.

LAST night, Mr. John Roberts, Junr., played his third game of billiards before the Bombay public, at the Cowasjee Framjee Hall, his opponent on this occasion being a Parsee amateur, Mr. Morenas, to whom the Champion conceded 600 points in a game of 1,000. There was a larger attendance of spectators than we have seen at either of the two previous matches, and those who were present were well rewarded by an exhibition of the most brilliant play. Mr. Roberts had the game all his own way, his opponent failing to score so many as 150 points, but some of the breaks he made were wonderful expositions of billiard skill. The scoring at the commencement was slow for about a dozen shots, when Mr. Roberts scored 34 followed and that break immediately by another of 59, bringing his total up to 104, his opponent's total being then 614. In Mr. Roberts's last break there were 24 consecutive cannons, several among which excited warm applause. Some minor play followed for several minutes, and then the Champion varied the entertainment by contributing another beautiful all round break of 83, in which there were 22 consecutive cannons, and which brought his total up to 206, as compared with Mr. Morenas's 632. Mr. Morenas then scored 8 and 7 total 15, and the Champion put on a further 60, consisting chiefly of nursing cannons. So far he had not, in either of the breaks mentioned, made a single spot stroke. After a short interval of insignificant play on either side, the Champion fluked 5, and following it up with a magnificent run through cannon along the cushion, finished by scoring up 22, bringing his total 304, as compared to Mr. Morenas's 644. Mr. Morenas then made 9, and the Champion, manœuvreing the red on to the spot, scored the largest break of the evening, so far in which there 18 consecutive spot strokes, and which totalled 112. The score then stood—Roberts, 414—Morenas, 653. The Champion next added 10, and Mr. Morenas scored his highest break of the evening, viz:—12, after which the score rose very slowly, the Parsee making a few 5s. and 8s. here and there, and the Champion putting on an occasional 15 or 20 points. The totals were thus gradually increased respectively to—Roberts, 480—Morenas, 711, when the Champion, having scored a cannon and, in doing so, lost the white, got on to the spot stroke run up 22. His score being then 502, an adjournment took place of a quarter of an hour for refreshments, Mr. Roberts' break remaining unfinished and the balls left in position for the spot. The play up to this time had occupied about 50 minutes. On resuming, the Champion continued his break and added 20 more spot strokes, numbering 60 points, and making the break 82 points in all, with 25 consecutive spot shots, when he broke down and left the red over the pocket. His opponent, however, only scored 3, and there was but little more done on either side for several strokes. Mr. Roberts then continued a pretty all round break of 42, the continuances of which beyond that limit was prevented by an unfortunate kiss. This brought his total up to 601. Almost immediately afterwards, he added 28 more, and a little later, he put on a break of 87, including 16 consecutive spot strokes. Mr. Morenas then made 5, and the Champion got possession of the balls again. After a few shots, he got on the spot once more, and he then ran up the highest break he has made in Bombay, viz—265, including 66 consecutive spot strokes. When this break commenced, the score stood at—Roberts, 731; Morenas, 748, and at its conclusion, the game was called—Roberts, 996; Morenas, 748. Several times during the break, and at the end, the Champion was warmly applauded. The next shot Mr. Morenas missed scoring, and Mr. Roberts made a four shot and ran out, 252 points ahead. Mr. Morenas played some individual shots very well indeed, but did not appear to have perfect confidence in himself. This Morenas evidently did not understand what the play required of an English Champion is. This evening, Mr. Bridger, who played on Saturday, will probably play Mr. Roberts again.

THE PALITANA RIOT AND MURDER CASE.

THE sentence of death passed on the Pathan, Mahobat Khan, by Captain Hunter, Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, during the trial of the Timba Riot Case, Palitana, in June last, and which was afterwards confirmed on appeal by the Bombay Government, has been commuted by the Government of India to transportation for life.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 29th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 978
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·722
Amount of cloudy sky (a whole sky clouded=0)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.)	71·2
General Direction of wind	NE, ENE, E, NW. NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	205

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

R. V. HEARN, PUBLIC PROSECUTOR; *vs.* RUTTONJEE SORABJEE.

THIS case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, in which the defendant, Mr. Ruttonjee Sorabjee, the printer and publisher of the *Punch Dand* newspapere, stands charged with defamation in respect of an article published in the vernacular journal on the 29 h January 1876, reflecting on the justice administered at the Court of Mr. Mukund Ranell, the first class Subordinate Judge of Surat, and thereby defaming him.

Mr. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared in person and Mr. Smale appeared on behalf of the defence. The evidence of Mr. Jugjeewundass Khooshaldass, the first class Magistrate of Surat, was taken, which went to show that Mr. Makoontai had sent up a case before him wherein the defendant in that cases was charged with perjury by giving false evidence in a civil suit which had been pending

located, may tend greatly to raise him in self respect and improve him both socially and morally.

Mr. A Tait presented the following balance sheet :—

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

Balance		Rs. 19,990	6 8
Government Allowance		1,200	0 0
Rent of a Room on ground floor used as a shop for seamen		120	0 0
Received from Officers and Seamen on entering Home on account of Board	Rs. 17,209 1 0		
Less Balance refunded to them on leaving	3,154 4 0		
		14,054	13 0
Subscriptions received during the year (see appendix)	2 846 10 0		
Do. Life Membership	250 0 0		
Do. From H. E. the Viceroy	200 0 0		
		3,296	10 6
Do. For men of s s. Ambassador		39	0 0
Premium on sale of 4 per cent Government Paper for Rs. 5,000, less brokerage		65	9 0
Interest on do.		147	9 9
Amount remaining unclaimed by men of ship Kashgar		3	15 9
Auction sale of unclaimed effects		57	2 0
Interest on current account at Hongkong Bank		95	12 0
	Rs.	39,070	14 2
Wages of Superintendent and Establishment	Rs.	2,867	0 0
Paid Contractor for messing from 1st December 1875 to 30th November 1876		12,058	15 0
Fire Insurance premium on Rs. 20,000		300	0 0
Repairs Whitewashing, Dammering &c. to the Old Home		1,299	4 0
Paid for Carved Teakwood Furniture for New Home		9,505	8 0
„ for Coir Mattrasses, Pillows and Covers		412	8 0
„ Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley's bill for taking counsel's opinion on the proposal of Government to convert the new Home into a European General Hospital		431	8 0
„ Do. for Registering Society under Act XXI. of 1860 and framing rules		193	0 0
„ Christmas dinner 1875 to seamen in the Home		100	0 0
„ Do. 1876 do.			
„ Refreshments provided and petty expenses in connection with the opening of the New Home by H E. the Viceroy		90	0 0
„ Dinner given to Seamen in the Harbour on Proclamation day		579	12 0
„ Printing, Advertising and account books		147	8 0
„ Conveyance Hire, Stationery, Postage and petty charges		153	12 0
„ Premium on Superintendent's Fidelity Guarantee Policy		30	0 0
„ Commission paid to Mr. Lauder on Collections		32	8 0
		28,085	3 6
Balance			
In 4 per cent Government Securities	Rs. 16,000 0 0		
Balance of Current Account with Hongkong Bank	780 7 8		
Cash in hands of Superintendent	265 3 0		
		10,935	10 8
	Rs.	39,070	14 2

A. TAIT, Hony. Treasurer
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Hony. Auditor

The Chairman then said he had the pleasure to propose that the report now read, together with the statement of accounts, be adopted and printed and circulated. In proposing the resolution, he thought it was proper he should make a few remarks, although the account read by their esteemed secretary was so elaborate as to leave him but little to say except to congratulate them on being at last in that very elegant building, which, he hoped, would prove a comfort to the seamen. He should also congratulate them on the satisfactory state of the finances. And although they were in that satisfactory state, he hoped it would not prevent the gentlemen who had been in the habit of contributing from continuing to contribute; and his reason for asking them to do so was that the expenses of the new building were more than those of the old one. He should, however, be sorry to think—and he believed everybody would be sorry—that this should be looked upon as a charitable institution, because except in the case of ship-wrecked mariners, the seamen paid in full for their maintenance. He thought everybody would admit that British sailors deserved their sincere sympathy and support in every way. (Hear, hear.) Captain Henry said he thought it right that, as Chairman of the Committee of the Home, he should make some observations on the letters that had appeared in the newspapers in regard to the "bar" at the Home. When they opened the bar for supplying good and wholesome drink, they did so after mature consideration and with the knowledge that such bars were common in England and other countries. A bar was of benefit to the seamen themselves, because if they could not get drink at the Home, they would go elsewhere and get drink that was very likely to be bad. The gentleman who addressed the first letter to the papers mentioned two instances. In one instance a man was said to have spent all his money in drinking and to have been then carried to the European General Hospital in *delirium tremens*. The committee thought it due to the signature to that letter to hold a meeting and enquire into the two cases; and he was glad to say that they had traced one of them and found it had no foundation. (Hear, hear.) In the other case in which a seaman was supposed to have spent a large sum of money and been taken to the European General Hospital, and treated for *delirium tremens*, they had a letter from police inspector Kilben who has had charge of the case. He said that when he took the man away, he was suffering very much from the effects of drink; but that he was not an inmate of the Sailors' Home, but of a boarding house in the native town; and that he had gone to the Home only to remove some of his kit which he had previously left there. The letter was as follows :—

Picquet Police Station, 12th January 1877.

My dear Mr. Lauder,—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I have to state that I remember you sent for me to take Mr. James from the Sailors' Home to the European General Hospital. He was then suffering very much from the effects of drink, and in compliance with your request I took him to the Hospital and left him there. He was not at that time an inmate of the Sailors' Home, but had to my knowledge for some days been lodging at J. Powell's Boarding House and drinking heavily. I understood that he came to the Sailors Home on the occasion in question to remove some kit he had previously left there. The letter was as follows :—

J. KILBEN, Inspector of Police.

C. Lauder, Esq.,
Superintendent R. A. Sailors' Home.

In regard to the second case, the committee found it was a case in which the man was refused drink at the Home, and his money was made over to and taken care of by the Superintendent. It was refused to him when he wanted it to pay for drink. They found that the man had gone and got drunk outside,—and not at the bar of the House. (Cheers.) They had stringent rules there against men getting drunk at the Home. He did not mean to say a man would never be seen drunk there. He might go outside and get liquor; but they had the authority of the Shipping Master of Bombay to say that the bar had tended to sobriety, and not to the intoxication of the seamen. Captain Henry thought it was absurd to say that the sailor shall not have his glass of beer or brandy. (Cheers.) He (the Chairman) was not a teetotaller himself; and although he had respect for the gentlemen who were teetotallers, he did not wish to force teetotallism upon any one. (Hear, hear.) No doubt there were many drunken seamen, because as soon as they landed they were decoyed to some of the low boarding houses. Captain Henry had visited the Home on several occasions; but he had not seen one drunken man there. (Cheers.) He had seen them walking at the Bunder as respectable as gentlemen who ride in their carriages there. Because a few men were bad, could it be said that a whole nation was bad? In that morning's paper it was stated in a letter that, with stricter rules and stricter supervision, canteen serjeants, as a rule, were so unreliable that they had to be continually changed; and the order in the army was to change once every month the man who kept the bar. He (the Chairman) did not know anything about soldiers, but he would say this, that however much a bar might demoralise soldiers, it was not the case with sailors. (Applause.)

Captain Dixon seconded the proposition for the adoption of the report.

Captain Morland next addressed the meeting. The Chairman's remarks had so fully dealt with the letters in the newspapers as to leave very little more to be said on the subject of them. With reference to a remark in a letter published in that morning's paper, he (Captain Morland) would say there was no correctness in the statement about men being able to obtain whole bottles of liquor at the bar of the Home. (Cheers.) He thought there was no possible comparison between the bar of the Home and the serjeants' canteen, the two were distinct: one from the other. The canteen serjeant, if he were so disposed, could reap an unholy profit from his sales; but here the Superintendent had no inducement of the kind. The soldier was allowed a quart of beer and a dram of spirit daily, and why should not a reasonable and moderate quantity of liquor be allowed to sailors the same as to other human beings? As far as he could remember, Captain Morland said he had been connected with the Sailors' Home for twenty years; and he never remembered drunkenness to be prevalent in the Home. There might have been isolated cases but they were never many. He would make no further remark, but must say there could be no doubt as to the want of taste on the part of any gentleman questioning the statements made by a committee managing the affairs of any public institution without first enquiring into the truth of the allegations made. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Thomas Omiston concurred with the remarks the Chairman had made. There was, he believed, less drunkenness or irregularity in the Sailors' Home since the bar was opened than there had been before it. As Captain Morland had said, the committee were desirous of doing the best they could for the seamen, although they might differ in opinion with others on this question of the bar. It was open to any subscriber, and indeed to any one who took an interest in the Home, to oppose the course adopted by the committee, and then a vote could settle the matter. What he should like to see introduced was some amusement for the men, such as quoits, skittles, and billiards. As a member of the committee, he was of opinion that the bar had been of benefit to the sailors.

Commodore Robinson said there was one thing in reference to the correspondents on the bar question, and that was that the writers and others took an interest in our seamen. Their object was the same as the object of the committee—namely, to improve the condition of our sailors; but their ideas as to the way of accomplishing that object differed. The idea of the committee was to give the sailor a Home and to make him comfortable. The difference in opinion arose, he thought, from their looking at the object to be gained from different points of view. It was after all perhaps a difference of opinion more than a difference of principle.

The Chairman—Has any other gentleman any remarks to make?

Brigadier General Gell said he would, with the Chairman's permission, speak as one of the public as well as a person who had been taken to task by the committee; and he rose therefore to speak in self-defence. He had heard the remarks made upon the evidence he had put before the public. The reasons which prevented him from giving the information asked for in their Secretary's letter still obtained. He had made subsequent enquiries, and they had satisfied him as to the correctness of his former statements. In regard to the statement that Jones (of the Pilot service) was an inmate of a boarding house, he (General Gell) still maintained that for days he had been an inmate of the Home; and that the only movements he made were from his bed to the bar, and from the bar back again to his bed! It was also said that liquor was not sold in the Home by the bottle. He would refer to the price list given with the committee's report of 1871, where the price was put down at so much per bottle. (Reads.) He would also show that whole bottles were even now sold to the sailors at the Home. His taste had been questioned: but he did not require to defend himself on that score, although he quite agreed with Mr. Ormiston and Captain Robinson that they all wished to make the sailor comfortable. His only object was the good of the seamen. He did not maintain that the men should have no liquor. He did not say so before; and he would not say so now. What he said was that liquor should not be brought, even to their bed-sides. That is how they did more injury than the Home itself did good to the men. With respect to what had been said concerning the non-commissioned officers in the army, he must say they were a fine body of men whose character was so well known that no reflections upon it could affect them.

Captain Henry—I said I knew nothing about soldiers. I simply quoted the remarks in your letter, and said they would not apply to sailors.

General Gell repeated that the Chairman did cast aspersions on the non-commissioned officers. Their character was such that no depreciatory remarks could affect them. When the Chairman said that sailors were superior men, he (General Gell) differed from his opinion entirely. They were the same sort of men with soldiers in a different sphere of life.

The General, saying he would prove the statements made in his letter, called upon Mr. Jones to corroborate them.

Mr. Jones (of the Pilot Service) said that, whilst he was at the Home, liquor was bought to his bedside; and that it was a common custom in the Home.

Mr. Dean, a seaman, then got up and said—I say that while I was at the Sailors' Home, I bought a bottle of liquor at the bar. I have had reason to be very thankful for the bar. It made me a Good Templar; I must say it made me a teetotaller. (Laughter.)

General Gell said they would now see he had not made any assertions at random. The General read several extracts from a letter he had written to the papers, and called upon Colonel Bayly in support of his statements.

The Chairman asked the General to finish what he had to say, remarking that when all had finished, he would make a short reply.

General Gell went on to say he only wished to bring his evidence as he went on. He maintained that the bar being open from morning to night was fraught with mischief. [Captain Morland—Hear, hear.] He (General Gell) said he must express his thanks for that cheer, ironical though it was. He was of opinion that, by increasing the facilities for drunkenness, they increased drunkenness; and by having the bar under the same roof as the Home, they brought temptation too close to the seamen. He thanked the meeting for having heard him.

Colonel Bayly said he thought there was no occasion for him to defend the non-commissioned officers. Neither Captain Henry nor Captain Morland, he believed, had any wish to reflect upon the soldier. He said it did not say that, if they had a bar, it would cause sailors to drink, but that if they had large sums of money, and the bar was brought too close to them, and kept open from morning to night, it was not unlikely that they would get drunk in a short time. He was glad to see from the report that the committee had decided on revising the bar system; and he thought that the cheer from Captain Morland, when General Gell was speaking, was not an ironical cheer.

Captain Brebner wished to make one remark. The men did not get an unlimited supply of money, but it was sent by him to the Superintendent to be kept for them. At present they did not leave the Home with five rupees in their pockets. The money was left in his hands, and he took care that they did not get more.

General Gell—How much do they get? Rs. 10 a day?

Captain Brebner—They have not the means to get drunk. I take great care of that.

Mr. Jones—My money was given to me. I placed it with the Superintendent, and I drew Rs. 20 a day.

Captain Brebner said Mr. Jones's was an exceptional case, because he was an officer, and was expected not to misconduct himself.

At the request of Captain Brebner, several seamen (who were present at the meeting) said they had no money, and that Captain Brebner always took care of it. They were satisfied with the Home; and said it was far better to have a bar there than compel them to go elsewhere to get liquor.

The Rev. Mr. Boyd said he thought Captain Brebner made too strong a statement when he said he did not give the men money to get drunk. Persons who passed the old Home could not fail to see that they (the sailors) did get drunk somehow. Somehow or another they did get money.

The Rev. Mr. Mackey, Chaplain to the Home, said he was glad to be able to state that, during the past year, what he had seen had been on the side of sobriety and good behaviour.

Captain Morland said he should adhere to his statement that no liquor was sold by the bottle at the Home.

General Gell—My witnesses are unimpeachable.

The Chairman, in reply, said they were satisfied that General Gell had been acting in the matter from disinterested motives for the welfare of the seamen. As to having said anything disparagingly of non-commissioned officers, Captain Henry repeated what he had before said—namely, that he knew nothing about soldiers. He did not mean to say anything in disparagement of them; but he took the statement from General Gell's own letter. He was sorry that what he said should have been misunderstood. What he said was that the opening of a bar could not demoralise the sailors in a week; and that they could be depended upon.

General Gell—I quite accept your explanation.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was then carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Captain Morland, seconded by Dr. Arnott, and carried unanimously :—"That the following gentlemen be directors and office-bearers for the ensuing year :—President—Captain G. F. Henry; Directors—Thomas Ormiston, Esq., Commodore C. T. Robinson, Captain Morland, Dr. Weir, C. P. Cooper, Esq., F. Stevens, Esq., W. H. Walker, Esq., Captain Clarke, Captain Dixon, Captain Blackmore and Dr. Arnott. Honorary Secretary—J. Manteith Brebner, Esq.; Honorary Treasurer—A. Tait, Esq.; Honorary Auditor.—T. Lidbetter, Esq; Honorary Chaplain—Rev. D. J. Mackey, B.A.; Honorary Medical Officer—Mr. S. Carsim.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDEISH, DHOOLIA, 27TH JAN.

THE Moharrum here passed off quietly, with the exception of some slight disturbance, as the police inspector, probably acting under orders, wanted to have the *tajias* taken before sunset, which, however, was not enforced, as the Bheel Corps and Poona Horse men objected to their amusements being stopped so abruptly. After some high-words and heart-burnings on both sides, the *Tajia-wallahs* were allowed by the energetic Deputy Collector to take their own course, and after all the *taboots* were taken to the river so late as 10 P. M. There have been some trumped up complaints against the police inspector for ill-treatment, &c., and although in such times it is likely for the police to lose control over their temper, still it cannot but be admitted that the conduct of the mob, on the other hand, is vexatious and extremely unbearable.

The Collector and other officers are at Ghodasgaum, in Edlabad, on a shikar expedition, and special postal arrangements have been made by the Post-master General to convey their post, as is done every year.

The Municipality here is in a thriving state under the chairmanship of our indefatigable Civil Surgeon, Dr. Bainbridge. Some arrangement should be made to prevent the people bathing in the river, with dirty clothes on and thereby polluting the water used for drinking and cooking purposes.

The cold season has passed away, and the approach of the hot weather and scorching wind is looked to with apprehension.

The Assistant Judge, Mr. H. Batty, has been transferred to Tanna, and the Session Judge, Mr. Jardine, is shortly going home on furlough. He is well known on account of his impartial judgment and straightforwardness in the late Forest Department case at Alibaug, Colaba.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, 26TH JAN.

THIS beautiful little city has been in a state of great commotion for more than a week. First came the return from Delhi of his distinguished Highness the Thakore, with his retainers, high officials and suite, who landed from the steamer *ria*, Surat, on the 17th amidst the congratulations of His Highness' subjects and the thundering of cannon. On the following day there was a grand durbar and the whole city was most brilliantly illuminated throughout under the supervision of the Municipal Secretary. The illuminations were very complete and effective, and after the durbar His Highness went in procession from his palace to the open space between Motee Baugh and the Hospital to witness a display of fireworks. The streets were so densely crowded that the carriages forming the procession passed on with great difficulty: you might literally have walked upon the people's heads. First came His Highness's band which accompanied him to Delhi, and in the foremost carriage was the Thakore preceded by the banner given to him by the Viceroy at Delhi, held aloft and floating in the breeze. The Thakore was accompanied by Mr. Percival, C.S., the joint administrator, also Mrs. Percival. Then followed the high officials of the State including Mr. Samaldas, who had also been at Delhi, and his son who presides over the Civil Court of Justice of Bownuggur, likewise in Mr. Gowrishunker's absence his eldest son, and Mr. Fernandez, the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, of the Gogo missionary station, were also there, and Dr. Bhuler, the Educational Inspector, N. D.

The display of fireworks was very fine, conspicuous amongst which were the balloons floating away in the upper regions like so many new constellations. The whole passed off without any accident, barring one hay stack which was set fire to by a balloon but soon extinguished. A brilliant meteor was seen here to traverse the heavens on the 13th which seemed to fall towards Broach which it did immediately over the Empress' Road and the natives think it a good omen. It burst in a shower of stars like a rocket, and one enthusiastic gentleman declares it was one of the rockets fired off at Broach on the 1st January. On Tuesday Bhownuggur was startled by the news that Mr. E. H. Percival was suddenly wired to be Collector of Dharwar and to act at Sholapore. Every one was taken by surprise, which gave way to sincere regret at his sudden elevation. "Some are born great, some have greatness thrust upon them" and this latter is the case with Mr. Percival, who would have preferred to have been overlooked on this occasion, but it was a case of "no compulsion but you must," and he started on Thursday night by steamer 48 hours after receiving orders to go. On Wednesday Sir David Wedderburn arrived by the steamer on a visit to his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Percival, with the intention of having a little shooting excursion before returning to Europe, *via* China, Japan and America. On Thursday the Thakore invited him and the other residents of Bhownuggur to a grand display of native acrobats at a place called "Beer," about 2 miles off of the city. This took place at 4 o'clock. In the evening His Highness entertained Sir David at a banquet in the palace, and the principal residents of the station were invited to meet him. Amongst the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Beattie, Mr. Sowerby, C.E., and Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, of the Telegraph Department. After dinner His Highness proposed the health of the Kaiser-i-Hind which was responded to with loyal acclamation. Then Sir D. Wedderburn's health followed and he courteously thanked His Highness. The health of Mr. Percival was also proposed and His Highness made a few beaming remarks in English on the valuable services rendered to the State by Mr. Percival, with expressions of sincere regret at losing such a valuable friend and adviser. Mr. Samaldas also spoke in Guzerattee to the same effect, and in the absence of Mr. Gowrishunker, C. S. I., his eldest son made a few sensible observations, to which Mr. Percival made a very brief but suitable reply in the vernacular, after which the party adjourned to witness a display of fireworks in front of the palace on the margin of the large tank—balloons being as usual conspicuous. During the evening His Highness's band discoursed sweet music. The party then broke up and accompanied Mr. Percival to the bunder where the steamer in which he has to embark was lying. The bunder was tastefully illuminated, and the scene at parting was somewhat affecting, for not only His Highness, the Thakore, but several others were visibly affected even to tears, showing how much he is beloved and how sincerely his loss is felt. Mr. Percival carries the warmest wishes of all. He is a man of whom no one ever speaks ill, but always well, and of a cool judgment, a stout heart, a high sense of strict justice combined with a courteous disposition; but a firm will is required in his new sphere. He certainly possesses these good qualities in so pre-eminent a degree that he must impress every one with respect whom he comes in contact with. Sir Richard Temple who knows him has doubtless called him to his aid in these trying times of dearth, and he has every one's best wishes from Bhownuggur.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were eight European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

MR. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY, with his friends, who had been to the Delhi Assemblage and travelled in the North-West Provinces and Bengal, returned to Bombay yesterday by the mail train from Calcutta. Several of his personal friends waited upon him at the Byculla station.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 300 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 72 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 226 by the Magistrates of Police and 2 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 283 were natives and the remaining 17 Europeans.

ROBERTS, THE BILLIARD CHAMPION.—The *Madras Mail* publishes the following telegram, dated Colombo, 25th Jan;—"Mr. Roberts, the champion billiard player, was beaten by the Colombo amateur on Saturday last; 300 up given, 500 result; Roberts, 295, Amateur, 500. No such defeat was experienced in Australia.

MISSING NEWSPAPERS.—The *Deccan Herald* complains again that its English papers do not arrive regularly, but our contemporary's agents at home have not, perhaps, complied with the new General Postal Union regulations, by which parcels of newspapers, weighing over lbs. 2 each, are not now despatched from the Post Office in London.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 271 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 198 prisoners, including 13 women, of whom 35 were non-labour prisoners and 163 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 73 prisoners, including 7 women. Of these latter 15 prisoners were under warrants by the High Court and 58 from the Small Causes Court.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan merchant, named Abdool Hussain Sherszi, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Abdool Hoosein, complainant's servant, whom he charges with theft of a Government nurrency note for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 281 in silver, alleged to have been extracted by accused from an iron safe and then absconded.

THE BOMBAY TRADES' ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner of the Bombay Trades' Association was held in the Athletic Club Tent, Esplanade, on Saturday evening, Mr. D. S. Kemp occupying the chair. The toast of "Prosperity to the Association," proposed by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Randall, was drunk with enthusiasm. Several other toasts followed, proposed by the Chairman, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Maclean, and the evening passed off very pleasantly.

THE BAR AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—A correspondent writes as follows :—"The Honorary Secretary, replying to some remarks that were made on the prevalence of drunkenness in the Home, said that drunkenness was impossible, as all the men were paid off before him and he took good care that they did not get enough of their money at one time to enable them to get drunk. Why keep back their money? Does not the irresistible logic of facts force the conviction that the Secretary knows sailors cannot be safely trusted with a large amount of their own money; and he is evidently not alone in this belief since, as he told the meeting, the Board of Trade gives him the power to withhold the men's pay. The loss of liberty in closing the bar would be as nothing to the amount of supervision already exercised over the sailors.

AMBASSADOR FUND.—The undermentioned subscriptions have been received by the National Bank on account of the widows and families of the drowned. Two hundred and seventy rupees have been paid to Captain Brebner for distribution to the survivors leaving a balance of Rs. 7, for the assurvivors and Rs. 1385-12 for the widow and families.

	Contributions For Survivors.	For Widows and Families.
Officers and crew P. and O S. Malwa	0	38 0
Captain Blackmore and others	0	40 8
C. J. Lawrence	0	10 0
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee	0	5 0
Runchordass Ghella	0	5 0
H. M. C.	0	2 0
A. M.	0	2 0
D. L.	0	2 0
P. E. Shreff	0	1 0
Tarough Messrs. Thomsen and Taylor.	0	42 0
Already acknowledged	277	1,231 4
Balance on hand	7	1,378 12

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE POONA HIGH SCHOOL.—Prizes were distributed to the successful students of the Poona High School on Saturday evening at 5 p. m. A large number of parents and guardians of the students were present, and Mr. Oxenham, Principal of the Deccan College, presided on the occasion. At five o'clock punctually about fifteen gentlemen who were present were shown into the Gymnasium that they might there witness certain feats performed by the students. They seemed quite at home in the various exercises, and all expressed themselves pleased with the skill and agility displayed by those who performed them; all the students were then arranged according to their classes in the courtyard of the Visbram Bagh palace. Principal Oxenham took his seat on the raised platform, and some of the students recited passages from Milton and the Sanskrit poets as specimens of their elocution. The copy books and drawings were handed round for inspection, and Mr. Kunte made a short speech, telling some facts in regard to the position which the Poona High School held in regard to educational attainments, and the number of students who had passed in the different examinations. He simply placed facts before the gentlemen present and allowed them to draw their own conclusions from these facts. One student of the High School had succeeded in getting a Scholarship and the standard for admission had been raised without any inconvenience to the candidates. The students are able to prepare their lessons without much aid from the teachers. Mr. Oxenham then distributed the prizes, and made an interesting speech, urging upon the students the necessity of doing all the work themselves, as those who depended or themselves in College always made the best figure in after life. He bore out Mr. Kunte's statements in regard to the position of the school as regarded other educational institutions. As Principal of the Deccan College he had frequent opportunities of testing the value of the education given in the High School. He quoted a passage from King Harold, the latest poem of the Poet Laureate. The speech was listened to with great attention. Mr. Kunte then thanked Mr. Oxenham and the parents and guardians of the children for the assistance rendered to him in his duties as Head Master of the Poona High School.—*Deccan Herald.*

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
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LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
„ 6 do. do. do. 4 do.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 „
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS, PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient, Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
supplied on most liberal terms.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.
DR. SIMES'
FAR-FAMED
PEPSINE MIXTURE,
The only Cure for
INDIGESTION.
Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."
THE GREAT HEALER OF THE STOMACH, IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Indigestion	Pains between the Shoulders
Heartburn	Loss of Appetite
Wind	Rejection of Food
Acidity	Bitterness in the Mouth
Giddiness	Jaundice
Headache	Redness in the Face
Liver Complaint	Palpitation, &c.

It quickly removes all obstructions from the stomach, and promotes the healthy action of the viscera. It causes a due secretion of bile, neutralises acidity, and removes all indigested food from the stomach, and assists Nature in her regular progress It contains nothing injurious; can be taken by the most delicate person; is a good pick-me-up taken in the morning after excess of eating or drinking. Price Re. 1-8 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF INDIGESTION.
WAGSTAFF, Esq., Droitwich, writes :—"Dear Sir,—I have suffered from indigestion and liver complaint for a long while, and have paid £50 to one of the first physicians in Birmingham for advice and medicines, but obtained no relief. One bottle of Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture has done me more good than all the medicines I have taken."
Mr. C. BARTER, 78 High-street, Birmingham, writes :—"Your Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture not only sells well, but purchasers also speak in the highest terms of it, some even declaring that it has done them much good when other things tried for years have failed, and amongst those prescriptions from various medical men."
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NEWTON-MASON'S
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THE GREAT CURE FOR BRONCHITIS,
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Coughs of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Wooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influences on the bronchial tubes. It will relieve the most distressing Coughs in two minutes. Relaxes spasmodic contraction, and causes the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon a comfortable night's sleep, to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus. Price Re. 1-6 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.
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Mrs. ANDREWS 21, Kenion-Street, writes :—"Dear Sir,—I am very much pleased to tell you that after I took four teaspoonsful of your Linctus my hoarseness went quite away. It also relieved the cough immediately I gave some to my daughter. She had been hoarse for four months. It quite cured her. I also gave some to my little girl, twelve months old, suffering from whooping cough. It has cured her. I shall always recommend it."
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